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TORNADO HITS CANADA

Detroit, June 18. A tornado swept through the Windsor area across the Canadian border from here today, leaving at least 20 persons known dead.

Both American and Canadian police predict that the total will rise sharply after searchers of the 15-square-mile devastated area have completed their work.

More than 100 persons were injured while the Canadian radio asserted that between 25 and 30 were killed in Windsor alone but only 13 bodies lay in the morgues there.

The wife and nine children of the Nelson Jones family are dead or missing in Windsor. Another mother and her unborn child died of tornado injuries despite an emergency Cæsarian operation. Later, her two-year-old daughter was killed outright.

Mrs. Albert Perry saw the Nelson Jones home leave the ground and bodies in the wreckage.

A block of stores were flattened in one instance and at least 10 homes were destroyed.

A former U.S. Army man who lived through two tornadoes in Japan saw the roof leave the next door house in Windsor and furniture fly into the sky.

The Canadian radio said the damage to property would reach many millions of dollars.—Associated Press.

Wiped Out

New York, June 18. The little town of Owibwa, ten miles to the west of Windsor, Ontario, was completely wiped out by the tornado which swept the River Rouge suburb of Detroit yesterday, killing and injuring many people.

The storm was first reported to have struck at Sandwich and Ontario on the Canadian side. A report said that at least 25 were killed and that the fatality injured might reach 100.—Reuter.

King Opens Conference Of Scientists

London, June 18. The King, opening the Royal Society's Empire Conference in London today, declared that production of the atomic bomb must never be used as an argument against scientific research.

It should rather lead them to seek for ways and means of increasing their respect for moral principles and to enable us, under God's guidance, to reject evil and choose only good, he added.

His Majesty said he hoped that the conference—the first of its kind—was destined to bring about an era of closer contact in scientific affairs within the Empire.

During the past six years, the King said, their energies had been concentrated primarily on the destroying power of science. "But not all the work of scientists had destructive ends in view," he added.

Great strides had been made in the discovery and production of organic chemicals and synthetic drugs. The King also gave instances of advances made in veterinary science, meteorology, radar and jet propulsion, and concluded that science must now help them "to make good the wastage of the last six years."—Reuter.

NEW ROUTE

Paris, June 18. Mr. Hugh Lee, Lord Mayor of Manchester, and Sir Hector McNeill, Lord Provost of Glasgow, were the guests of honour at a luncheon in the Paris City Hall today, which marked the opening of an airline linking their cities with Paris.

The officials flew here in the planes which opened the service.—Reuter.

"OUT OF BOUNDS" Wanchai Closed To Servicemen Counter-Move To Cholera Outbreak

SMUGGLING

London, June 18. British authorities are inquiring into allegations that arms are being transhipped across France to unspecified destinations, the Foreign Office disclosed yesterday.

A spokesman said Whitehall had received reports that certain arms, found by French police near Bordeaux, were British military equipment from Holland. He added that an inquiry was in progress by British military representatives in France.—Associated Press.

ANTI-JEWISH TERRORISM

Warsaw, June 18. Thousands of Jews being repatriated from Russia are fleeing westward and southward to escape the intermittent waves of anti-Semitic terror at the hands of outlaw bands.

Approximately 1,000 Jewish slayings have been verified in the past 10 months and the toll is being boosted by bandit attacks on repatriation convoys operating on railways and highways.

The government is severely punishing those perpetrating the anti-Semitic acts, but the activities of the lawless bands have become so widespread it is difficult to assure adequate protection for all. A total of 60,000 Jews is expected to be repatriated from Russia by August 1, boosting Poland's Jewish population to approximately 250,000.

Officials of the Central Committee say the Jews admit that a vast majority of the repatriates want to go to Palestine or America. Many try to leave Poland illegally, crossing into Germany or Czechoslovakia, and widespread demands have been made among Polish Jews for unrestricted emigration into Palestine by Jews.—Associated Press.

More Jewish Terrorism

Jerusalem, June 18. A terrific explosion damaged the workshops in the Haifa railroad yards Monday night.

Two saboteurs were reported killed, bringing to 11 the death toll in the two-night wave of terrorism and violence that has gripped this area.

During a one-hour attack on Palestine railways there were 15 explosions.

A Zionist newspaper said the violence served no purpose and was "the work of men who have lost their faith."

Meanwhile British troops deployed today through the troubled areas of the Holy Land, seeking to halt the wave of terrorism and violence.

Shops in Haifa are under heavy attack while fires are raging all around. The Palestine Government announces that all train services between Palestine, Syria and Trans-Jordan have been halted by the destruction of the railway bridge over the Yarmuk River.

British Army investigators said that six Jewish terrorists were killed in attacks last night on all bridges crossing the Palestine frontiers. A British officer was killed yesterday while dismantling a mine placed under the bridge at Jisr Damia.

The British Army authorities here said that 12 men and two women suspects, together with 62 male suspects, from the village of Beth Haavara, have been arrested in connection with the explosions, one of which wrecked the Alekby Bridge, the span linking Palestine and Trans-Jordan over the Jordan River.—Associated Press.

The busiest part of Wanchai, roughly from Wellington Barracks to Causeway Bay, was put out of bounds to all Servicemen yesterday afternoon and is to remain "off limits" for an indefinite period.

From now on, all Servicemen have been warned to keep clear of the area, into which they will only be admitted when travelling in organised parties to, say, ships at Mackies' Wharf or the Taikoo Dockyard, or to the Lady Park Club.

The only exceptions in the whole area are the China Fleet Club and the American chief and Petty Officers Club in Gloucester Road.

The official reason given for putting Wanchai out of bounds is the incidence of cholera in that area.

All cinemas—the Oriental, Lee, Cathay and National—all dance halls (including the Queen's, Dreamland and Plaza) and a large number of small beer-halls and restaurants are affected by the ban.

The result was to be seen last night. Wanchai was quieter than it has ever been since the re-occupation. Some of the dance halls, usually a blaze of light, were in darkness, and many a beer-hall closed its doors long before its accustomed time.

Tackled Armed Robbers

Two Portuguese brothers, A. E. and G. A. Noronha, had miraculous escapes from death in the early hours yesterday. One of them—A. E. Noronha—is now lying in Kowloon Hospital with a bullet in his face.

Both brothers nearly lost their lives when they courageously tackled armed robbers who broke into their residence in Rutland Quadrant, Kowloon Tong, at about 6 a.m. yesterday.

G. A. Noronha was roused by a noise and saw two intruders in his bedroom. They had apparently climbed up a drainpipe. One of them pointed a gun at him to keep quiet.

The other robber, meanwhile, who had entered the children's room, had awakened the children who started to cry. Hearing the noise, A. E. Noronha dashed into the room and tackled the man.

The second robber immediately fired, hitting A. E. Noronha in the face. G. A. Noronha, who had followed his brother into the children's room, had a revolver thrust into his face.

The robber pulled the trigger but fortunately the cartridge was a dud. The intruders then rushed out of the house by the back door.

A. E. (Eddie) Noronha was hit by the left nostril, the bullet being embedded in his right cheek. At Kowloon Hospital, where condition was stated to be satisfactory, specialists are considering when to operate to extract the bullet.

Ten Seamen Gaoled

Colombo, June 18. Sentences ranging from 6 to 12 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour were imposed today on ten of the crew of the 7,131-ton Canadian ship "La Fontaine Park" by a Colombo magistrate for "neglect of their lawful duties" while at sea.

The ship's captain said in evidence that while the ship was nearing Ceylon from Calcutta he was compelled to issue an ultimatum to the accused.

He told them that if they maintained a "go slow policy" of reducing speed up to five knots below the requirement of the International rule of the road at sea, he would radio for a naval guard to be put on board.—Reuter.

Naval patrols were the only uniformed men to be seen on the streets and they, too, had one of the quietest nights in a long time. The main duty they had to perform was that of boarding team to warn Servicemen travelling in them that the area was out of bounds. As it was the first night, they were not pulling any of these men in but were allowing them to proceed on the assurance that they would not get out until the vehicle had passed beyond the prohibited area.

Another large body of people which normally fills the streets of this area was also missing from the scene last night—the hordes of prostitutes who normally throng the pavements till a late hour. Many of them congregated along the extreme edge of the banned district while others were observed making their way to the Central District.

As a result of the cordoning-off of the Wanchai area, only four night-clubs are now within easy reach of the Servicemen—the China Emporium, Majestic, Lido and Victory—all in the Central District. The Paramount Ballroom, Windsor House, has been out of bounds for some time.

The China Fleet Club normally closes at 9 p.m. but last night it remained open till 11 o'clock. It was almost a packed house the whole evening and "sing-song" helped both the time and the beer to pass quickly.

India Mission Pulled "A Fast One"

New Delhi, June 18. Chances increased today that the dominantly Hindu Congress Party and Moslem League would accept the British Cabinet plan for an interim government to rule India in its transition period before independence.

FOREST FIRE

St. John's, Newfoundland, June 18. More than 30 forest fires were last night raging unchecked over a wide area in Newfoundland. Two towns were ablaze and four others threatened. The fire threatens to develop into a national disaster unless heavy rains of which there was no sign last night fall immediately.—Reuter.

THIEVES STEAL ONE WIFE

Paris, June 18. The Paris police are combing the city today for a pair of thieves who stole Abraham Aditrol's wife as well as most of his furniture.

Employing the well-worn Paris technique of posing as police investigators checking up on alleged collaborators, they entered Aditrol's home and while the tenant pondered over their false warrant, transferred most of his furniture to a waiting lorry.

Then they forced Madame Aditrol, who was carrying a handbag said to contain 22,000 francs, to accompany them to headquarters for "questioning." She has not been seen since.—Reuter.

ATOM CONTROL

London, June 18. Britain attaches great importance to the American proposal that a non-veto authority be set up to control the world use of atomic energy, a Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday.

Commenting on the plan outlined by Bernard Baruch in New York, the spokesman said there were many aspects which would require careful examination, and the most important of these was the proposal of a new super-authority which would not be subject to veto.—Associated Press.

ARMISTICE DAY CHANGED?

London, June 18. The "Evening News," in a front page news story late today, stated that plans had been completed to change Armistice Day from Nov. 11 to the second Sunday in November, on which day the dead of both world wars will be commemorated.

London's memorial to the dead of 1914-1918, in Whitehall, seat of Britain's Government, will be a joint symbol and the dates 1939 to 1945 will be added, the report says. All the ceremonial and dignity of the occasion will be retained in London and King George VI will place a wreath on the Cenotaph as on previous remembrance days.

Several questions on Armistice Day have been asked in the House of Commons and it was stated that the Dominions would be consulted before a decision was reached, the story concluded.—Reuter.

Moscow, June 18. Hard rains have broken the drought in the Ukraine threatening wheat and other food crops.—Associated Press.

British Officer Killed By Mine

Jerusalem, June 18. It was officially announced in Jerusalem tonight that a British officer of the Royal Engineers was killed when dismantling a mine placed by Jewish terrorists on the Jisr-Damiya bridge in East Palestine last night.

Six Jews died on the Zib railway bridge last night when explosive charges blew up while they were being placed in position, the official statement added.

Settlers at Beth Haavara, a Jewish settlement 900 feet below sea level on the shores of the Dead Lake, put up "considerable resistance" when British troops carried out a search there today, a Palestine Government official statement reported tonight.

Women seized sticks and attacked the soldiers. The settlers then lay on the ground and refused to submit to questioning. Some male settlers were injured, including one who received a minor bayonet wound, the official statement added.

The Palestine police tonight arrested 12 men and two women after searches in settlements in various parts of Palestine in connection with last night's sabotage of road and rail bridges. One woman was arrested for a bullet wound in the chest.

Engineers estimate that it will take two months to repair the damage to the Allenby bridge, the main road link between Palestine and Trans-Jordan. The cost of last night's attacks is unofficially estimated at more than \$100,000.

A series of explosions was heard in Haifa late tonight from the direction of the Palestine Railway workshops, which are located in Haifa Bay.—Reuter.

Uniformed Chinese Arrested

Four Chinese in military uniform were arrested in Wanchai last night and at the time of going to press were still in custody while attempts were being made to establish their identity.

The four men were taken into custody in a tea-house in Thomson Road, after a report had been made to the Police by another Chinese in the restaurant. They were surprised over their cups of tea by a flying squad from No. 2 Police Station. They adopted a truculent air towards the police, both at the tea-house and in the station, and claimed to be members of the Chinese Army.

This was partly borne out by the fact they were in Chinese military uniform, three of them as soldiers while the fourth had an officer-type cap. They were placed under guard at the station while the Chinese Gendarmerie were notified.

Pending the positive identification of the men and investigations which may lead to the laying of a serious charge against them, Police officials were reluctant to make any statement last night beyond stating that the men were being detained in custody.

A Blind For The Mufti?

Paris, June 18. Jacques Frey, editor of the official French Zionist organ, "La Voie Zioniste," declared today that Zionists believed the dump of arms and ammunition discovered at a chateau near Bordeaux recently had been planted with Arab money to divert attention from the escape from Paris of the Mufti of Jerusalem.

"The papers which are boosting the arms story are those which paid scant attention to the escape of the Mufti," M. Frey said in an article.

The chateau in which the dump was discovered was occupied by a Jewish organization. It was suggested last week that the arms were earmarked for Palestine.—Reuter.

TYPHOON

Manila, June 18. The U.S. Navy reported a typhoon today from a point 350 miles east of Mindanao at a five-knot pace. The first typhoon of the season in late March caused extensive damage to Northern Luzon.—Associated Press.

Storm Over Teacups

London, June 18. A storm over teacups held up work at the Royal Albert Docks for half an hour today when 2,000 stevedores staged a lightning strike as a protest against the deposit charge on a cup of tea.

The Port of London Authority, which set up a mobile canteen at the docks during the war, explained that the decision to charge a small deposit, which is returnable, was made because of crockery shortage.

When the Stevedores boycotted the canteen and refused to carry on their jobs, the teacup charge was withdrawn. The men then went back to work.—Reuter.

It Just Went On And On

Otley, Yorkshire, June 18. A British Army of the Rhine Officer, sent on indefinite leave and not recalled until he wrote to the mobilisation centre five months ago, was today found not guilty by a general court martial here.

Without hearing the evidence of the defence, the court dismissed the charges against Lieutenant Edward Charles of being absent without leave from Sept. 15, 1945, to March 15 this year.

The prosecutor said that of floor was instructed to proceed on leave as from Sept. 1 until he received further orders. On Sept. 23 he wrote to a mobilisation centre telling them the position, and 4-1/2 months later wrote notifying a change of address. On March 8, he again wrote that he had not yet received instructions and asked for his position to be clarified.—Reuter.

Where Is The Revolver?

London, June 18. In spite of a widespread search over the week-end, the police have been unable to find the revolver with which Miss Elizabeth Melindon, an attractive 40-year-old house-keeper of Chester Square was murdered last week, and an appeal has been made to the public for help in the search.

The woman was found slumped on the floor of a small back room of the house, which she had told acquaintances she was preparing for the King of Greece.

Reconstruction of the crime indicates Miss Melindon was seated at a small table with her back to the door.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's forecast:—Light to moderate south to south-easterly winds, cloudy with light showers especially in the morning.

Yesterday's weather:—Maximum: 90 deg. at 3 p.m. Minimum: 81 deg. at 6 p.m. Max. Rel. Humidity: 91% at 6 p.m. Sunshine: 8 1/2 hours. Rainfall: A trace.

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Due to the cancellation of the Government participation in these undertakings the undersigned much regret that the present charge for electricity must be increased by 80 per cent. as from 15th June 1946 and will apply to all meters read on and after 15th July 1946.

For the seven years before the War the average cost of coal was about \$10 a ton. Today coal is over \$100 a ton, and general expenses have increased considerably.

Consumers are informed that it is the Companies' intention to revise these charges as soon as conditions permit.

Special consideration will be given to consumers requiring a bulk supply.

The charge for meters will not be increased.

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UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE HONGKONG GOVERNMENT.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1946.

NOTICE

London University Matriculation

The Matriculation Examination of the University of London will be held in Hongkong in January, 1947.

Entry forms are not yet available, but this preliminary notice is issued to enable those interested to begin preparing for the examination. The syllabus can be seen at the Education Department, Fire Brigade Building, during working hours.

A further announcement will be made when entry forms are received from London.

T. R. ROWELL,

Director of Education.

Hong Kong, 8th June, 1946.

NOTICE

Will anyone knowing the whereabouts of or possessing information about JOHN MURRAY WALKER, said to have been a sergeant-major in the Army in Hongkong, please communicate with the Secretariat, G.S.O. Building, Lower Albert Road.

CHINA MAIL

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DIVIDED KOREA

The position in Korea today shows the idiosyncrasy of zoning just as clearly as Austria or Germany. In Korea, however, there are only two occupying Powers; the Soviet Union in the coal-producing zone north of the 38th parallel and the U.S.A. in the southern, far more industrially developed area. For some months there was little, if any, liaison between the two military governments and two different policies were adopted. The Russians encouraged political development, land reform and public control of financial and industrial organisations, whilst the Americans, using the excuse that the Koreans were insufficiently trained, kept Japanese officials in key positions. Last December, after the Moscow Conference, a joint Soviet-American commission was set up to prepare, with the aid of the Korean democratic parties, proposals for a Provisional Government, which were to be submitted for the approval of the Chinese, British, Russian and American Governments. This joint commission, which met in Seoul, capital of the American Zone, in March, collapsed a month ago because the two occupying Powers could find no basis of agreement. The Americans proposed the unification of Korea; the Russians argued that this was outside the terms of reference and in any case was a matter for the Koreans to decide. But what groups of Koreans could be regarded by both Powers as competent to take decisions, is not clear. The Americans refused from the beginning to co-operate with the Korean liberation committees which came into the open soon after Hiroshima, used Japanese police to suppress them and allowed Japanese quislings to remain in office. They then stimulated the landowners and big business party (the Korean Democratic Party) and brought back two Korean exiles, Kim Koo and Syngman Rhee, who regarded the liberation committees with about as much approval as Chiang Kai-shek regards the Yenan regime. In short, Korea today is the counterpart of the European situation, with the Russians encouraging a Left-wing resistance movement and the Americans refusing, in the sacred name of private enterprise, to recognise the popular demand for economic and political change.

CZECH VOTE

The result of the General Election in Czechoslovakia is unlikely to lead to any radical change of policy. All parties were committed before the poll to the continuance of Coalition Government and to implementing the Kosice programme of nationalisation, land reform, and education.

The consequence of the marked success of the Communist Party in Bohemia and Moravia, where they polled about 40 per cent. of the votes, will be that the execution of the Kosice programme will be speeded up. The small proportion—barely 15 per cent.—of the votes secured by the Social-Democrats suggests that, in the Czech lands, working-class electors were determined that there should be no compromise with capitalist interests in the carrying out of the reconstruction of Czechoslovakia on Socialist lines, and that they considered that the Communist Party, several of whose Ministers did particularly well in the last administration, offered the best assurance of Socialist policy being vigorously executed. In Slovakia, where Catholicism is a stronger influence, the Left did less well, and the Conservative "Democrats" secured 60 per cent. of the votes. Thus, in the Assembly, the two Left parties will only have a bare majority of the seats, though this should be enough to ensure that the still uncompleted programme of nationalisation goes forward apace.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Would you page my husband, H. P. Adams? And you'll find that he answers quicker if you just scream the whole name—Hiram Percy Adams!"

The Man Behind The Glass

By E. V. MATTHEWMAN

Mr. Handley was saying: "I don't think you're going to last out."

"Large stout, sir? I don't mind if I do."

Once more Colonel Chinstrap, of Itma, alias Mr. Jack Train, beating the fuddling, enveloping mists—had responded to his cue.

Colonel Chinstrap is the lineal descendant of Funi, first of Mr. Train's many-voiced characters who have gone out into the homes, the buses, the tearshops, and the pubs of England and passed into the English language.

The Colonel is a clue to Itma's success. He fulfils a condition of true British laughter—it must be tinged with compassion and free from malice.

Colonel Chinstrap is the lovable snail, never quite drunk, enunciating each syllable with care, anxious to give no offence where certainly none is meant. He cadges with dignity, and carries his shabby gentility with composure.

His measured utterances are the perfect foil to the fire-cracker gags of Handley, which caused Bob Hope, himself no idler, to say, "I don't get it. It's too fast."

Chinstrap Club

The Colonel's creator is short, dark and deceptive. There is that about him which says, "I hate work. It's a bore." But it does not entirely fool you. There is a hint of fashionable indifference to popularity which dissolves when he tells you about the 14 R.A.F. sergeants in Germany.

The sergeants formed a Chinstrap Club in their mess. They had themselves photographed, tankards in hand, sent him a print, and asked him to be president. They put his photograph over the bar. But, they explained, on gala nights they pinned it to the underside of a table—for the convenience of members interpreting the objects of the club too literally.

Success rides easily on Mr. Train's shoulders, and stops there. He is pleased about it, but not aggressively so. It has brought him from Devonport dockyard, the stereotyping department of the Western Morning News and small stage and film parts to his suite in Mount Royal, Marble Arch. It has satisfied his liking for a May-fair telephone number, and given his wife a milk coat.

And it has set him up as an owner at White City where he has seen his dog, The Colonel, win six times. He says that one day he'll buy a bitch and call her The Colonel's Lady.

The racing and the small flutters are, for him, only incidental to social evenings, where he makes all kinds of new friends. He is very fond of meeting new people.

Models From Life

His walk has not lost all the roll of the boy in the Navy of World War I, and London can-

not entirely erase from his voice the burr of Devon, where he was born.

It was at Devonport in 1928 that Mr. Hore-Belisha saw Mr. Train at a smoking concert, and gave him an introduction to revue-producer Archie de Bear. Mr. Train took the road—hard one leading 11 years later to the original Itma.

In radio it is the voice that matters. Without it, names which shimmer in the largest lights, beauty beyond the dreams of Hollywood, may well be jettisoned as useless bric-a-brac. Lucky Mr. Train to have so many voices! He takes his models from life. He found many of them on Plymouth Argyle's character-full shilling terraces.

The Colonel was found in a London pub. Soon after the war started Mr. Train was having a drink with a B.B.C. official when a Chinstrap voice intruded on their conversation:—

"Dammie, sir, I've just done a very good deal with the gas company. I've bought a water-heater on a ten-year instalment plan, and they don't know I'm drinking myself to death."

The voice was fled by Mr. Train and forgotten until one day it came to life again in Itma.

At the microphone Chinstrap sags at the knees, droops at the shoulders, and his lips take a downward turn of disillusion. This is not Mr. Train playing to the studio audience. This is Mr. Train helping himself to perfect his vocal caricature.

Supports For Star

Outstanding lesson of Itma is the importance of high-grade supports for the star. Listeners await their arrival, regret their departure, and deplore their absence if the script finds them no room. They are the backbone of the show.

Not even Mr. Handley, with all his zest, can handle all this success. He is in the position of the brilliant centre-forward relying on his insides, his wingers, and his half-backs. Mr. Train is the centre-half.

Apart from Mr. Handley, scriptman Ted Kavanagh and producer Francis Worsley, Mr. Train is the sole survivor of the original Itma team.

One of Itma's zealously watched success-secrets is the principle of giving the customer not quite enough to make sure that he is ready for more.

A good character or a good phrase is rested at the peak of its popularity. It is done subtly, so that you, the listener, are barely conscious of the trick that has been played on you.

Biggest Draw

Not until about an hour before tomorrow's Itma will Jack Train, or anybody else, know for sure what will come out on the air. But if the Colonel does say, "I don't mind if I do," it will be only the second time in four months that he has done so. Had you noticed?

Itma, with a listening audience of thirty millions a week,

A STAR TELLS HER SUCCESS STORY

Gertrude Lawrence has written her life story; it reads like a best-selling novelette—as large as life and twice as handsome.

It is the story of every little girl who ever dreamed of "glamour" and of sailing out of stage doors surrounded by distinguished-looking orchids and rare dukes. It is the story of Cinderella. But though there are two husbands in it there is, of course, no mention of a fairy godmother.

The woman is congenitally chic. It makes no difference whether she is telling you of the feather-brained twenties and thirties—"I didn't just buy a Bentley car. I had one built!"—and her drawing room decorated entirely with mirrors and silver sequin curtains, or of the more sordid side of her impoverished childhood near Kensington Oval when the family indulged in a series of moonlight flits without paying the rent.

The story is as alive as she is.

"Mother always dressed up to the nines for the occasion. She would skewer her largest birded hat atop her puffs, twine a marabou boa elegantly about her neck, and draw on a pair of long, worn, but carefully mended gloves. Catching up her skirt with one hand and carrying the tea-kettle in the other, she would sweep down the stairs with a dignity calculated to overpower any lurking landlord."

"In Dad, jauntness rose over dignity. He would cock his bowler at an angle, and, thumbs in the armpits of his waistcoat, he would chaff the grocer's boy, making him a partner in the adventure."

"At a signal from Dad the boy would push off with his cart. Dad would gallantly offer Mother his arm, and they would follow. I would bring up the rear of the little procession. So we moved through Clapham's silent streets, pioneers setting forth into the unknown to start a new home in a new and untold land. Adventure tingled in my toes, and where the moon or a street lamp splashed the pavement with light, my feet would begin to dance."

Her career has been characterised by a ruthless determination to succeed—and nothing apparently has stopped her.

Gertrude Lawrence's early dancing was done to barrel organs and her first song was: "Oh, it ain't all honey, and it ain't all jam."

"Walking round the 'ouses with a three-wheel pram." She has called her autobiography "A Star Danced" (W. H. Allen, 10s. 6d.) because, on her first visit to Brighton Pier as a little girl, she got a pink paper fortune from a penny-in-the-slot machine, which read:—

A star danced.

And you were born.

—Shakespeare.

She told no one of her "fortune," but determined to become famous.

But there were years of exhausting struggle before her.

She tells of a kind pawnbroker and of a theatrical manager who decamped with the actors' wages and left her stranded, of how she worked as a barmaid in Shrewsbury while playing the part of a nun in the local theatre. How, when she got her first London engagement, she was so hard up that six Tommies clubbed together to pay her fare from Yarmouth.

"In between jobs," she says, "I lived at the 'Cats' Home in London so that I could make the round of the theatrical managers' offices."

This was a tall, gaunt house in Charlotte Street which called itself the Theatrical Girls' Boarding House. Here, for 10s. a week, you could luxuriate in a cubicle by yourself. For 5s. a week you shared a room with another girl. For half a crown you could have a cot in a dormitory. I never reached the 10s. private cubicle stage.

And this was the Gertrude Lawrence of whom Alexander Woolcott was later to say: "With no more than a pout, a

remains radio variety's biggest draw. To those whose job it may eventually be to produce a successor I commend the words of Dr. Ernest Whitfield, newly appointed B.B.C. governor: "I believe that to get the best of anything, you must pay the highest price."

"Rye" and "ice, sir? I don't mind if I do."

twist of your shoulders and two or three lines, you make me feel that I understand exactly how the wheels go round at the back of a girl's mind."

But this was when she was playing in Charlot's Revue in New York and had the whole town at her feet.

Gertrude Lawrence tells us of "Private Lives," and how ever since she played in it people have been confusing her with the heroine of Noel Coward's play. "They think I must be brittle, irresponsible, and have the emotional stability of a shuttlecock."

She is neither a cynic nor a sentimentalist. "Everything that has value," she says, "has its price. Nothing worth having is ever handed to you gratis. A career in the theatre is no exception to this hard and fast rule."

Are Dogs Intelligent?

By
CHAPMAN PINCHER

Are dogs intelligent? Most people would say yes—emphatically. Scientists, coldly considering the results of impersonal experiments, say no.

This is the story of four tests deliberately designed to be as mechanical as possible to eliminate misinterpretation.

1. Dogs were placed in boxes from which they could escape by pulling strings, lifting latches or sliding doors. They never seemed to size up the situation and then solve the puzzle. Always they found their way out by accident. If put back in the box they went through the whole trial and error process again. Only after many trials did they omit any useless movements. The same test was carried out with monkeys. They found the answer very quickly—and remembered it.

A dog does not get out of a puzzle box any more quickly after watching the performance of another dog which knows the way out. Nor, say the scientists, is it helped by being put through the movements.

2. The power to comprehend a simple principle seems to be beyond dogs. Five monkeys and sixteen dogs were each given a series of trials in a room with four exit doors.

All the doors were locked except one. This was never the door that had been unlocked in the previous trial. The object was to see whether the animals could grasp the principle that it was no good trying the door from which they had escaped last time. They all failed.

Again the monkeys got out more quickly than the dogs, because they always tried all four doors. The dogs showed the lowest type of reaction—pushing repeatedly at one door or persistently neglecting others.

3. Dogs have a poor memory. Several dogs were placed, one at a time, in a box from which they could see three electric light bulbs. One of these was switched on for a few seconds. Some time after it had been switched off the dogs were released.

If they went to the bulb that had been lit they got a reward of food. They succeeded only when they kept their eyes on the bulb during the interval after it had been switched off.

If they moved their heads or were turned round they could not pick out the correct bulb.

4. Dogs cannot recognise photographs. Their whole perception of shape and form, according to the scientists, is poorly developed. Thus, while chickens learned to distinguish a striped from a plain card after about 300 lessons, dogs failed to do it after 1,000 trials, although the stripes were made six times wider.

How do dogs recognise people then? Perhaps by smell or some overall simple picture they associate with recurrent kindness or cruelty. It certainly seems that their mental images are nothing like ours.

That's what scientists think about a dog's intelligence. Are they right?

HOPELESS TASK OF B.E.F.

Drama Of Last Few Days Now Told

French Retreat: Official Story

The full narrative of the operations of the B.E.F. in Belgium and France in 1940 as told in the official despatches has been completed by the publication of a despatch by Lt.-Gen. Sir Alan Brooke (now Field-Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke), who took command of the remaining British Forces in France on June 13, 1940.

It is accompanied by a summary of operations, published as an appendix, by Lt.-Gen. Marshall-Cornwall, who was in charge of the British Mission at the French 10th Army H.Q., and who was responsible for co-ordinating the operations.

The German offensive into Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg began on May 10, 1940. The evacuation of the B.E.F. and part of the 1st French Army was carried out from the beaches of Dunkirk, a process which was completed by June 3.

When the Battle of France opened on June 5 the French armies were in a sorry state. Weygand could oppose only about 50 weak and dispirited divisions to the 100 or so German divisions. The fortunes of the British forces were bound up with those of the 10th French Army on the Somme.

Force Under French

The British Forces involved consisted of little more than two divisions—the 1st Armoured and the 51st Highland. When the German offensive had opened on May 10, the 1st Armoured—the only armoured division we then had—was still in England, its equipment far from complete.

It was rushed out to Le Havre, where it began to disembark about May 16. Before it could move up to join the B.E.F. Rundstedt had closed the crossings of the Somme. Thus, in due course it came under the command of the 10th French Army south of the Somme. By June 1, when the despatch under review takes up the tale, it had already been squandered in a gallant but abortive effort to force the Somme crossings.

In addition to the two divisions, there was a heterogeneous mass of British personnel in base and reinforcement depots and of the Pioneer Corps on the lines of communication between the Somme and the Atlantic ports. As the Battle of France developed, a force was formed from this excellent but wholly unorganised manpower for the defence of the Rouen base.

Unfortunately, it was given the misleading title of the Beaumont "Division," a title which led the 10th Army, under which it, too, was placed to ask much more of it than it could perform.

Few Reinforcements

Such, then, was the handful of gallant men that the tide of disaster left to carry on the fight on the shores of France. At home there were few enough reinforcements to send them. The 1st Canadian Division and the 52nd Lowland Division—these alone could take the field reasonably equipped. For the rest, the equipment of the British Army had been left on the beaches of Dunkirk.

To the Battle of France we could, in fact, contribute a total of four divisions and the Beaumont "Division," but nothing more. The command of this forlorn hope the British Government entrusted to Sir Alan Brooke, whose handling of the 2nd Corps of the B.E.F. in the Battle of Flanders had been brilliant. It was well that, in these critical days, they had the benefit of his wise and calm counsel.

Seven-Day Battle

A summary of Sir Alan Brooke's despatch, which is the first of a further series of war despatches by British generals to be published, follows:

JUNE 12.—Sir Alan Brooke sailed from Southampton. JUNE 13.—Disembarked at Cherbourg at 00.30 hours and reached Le Mans at 2 o'clock that afternoon after a journey much hampered by crowds of refugees on the roads. He at once took command of all British troops in France from Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Karslake, who returned to England by plane that afternoon. An hour after his arrival Sir Alan was on his way to see Gen.

Weygand at the headquarters of the 10th French Army, some 170 miles away. Gen. Weygand was absent on a Cabinet meeting but sent a message that he would see the British commander at 08.30 hours on June 14.

So far as it was known at the time the situation on the front that evening was that a line from the sea West of the Seine to Neu-Bourg and thence to Conches was being held by the 10th French Army, which included the 52nd Infantry Brigade and the 52nd Division, Armoured Division (less one brigade) and Beaumont Force. There was a gap of eight miles only lightly held by elements of the 3rd D.L.M. (Maître sinistre) between the Southern flank of the 157th Infantry Brigade and Dunville. South of this area, the Army of Paris was supposed to be holding a line from Preux to Bonnecourt, on the Seine, but there was no confirmation that this army was actually in position.

Large Gaps
JUNE 14.—At the meeting Gen. Weygand "spoke most frankly" to Sir Alan about the situation.

"He said the French Army was no longer capable of organised resistance," stated Sir Alan, "that it had now broken up into four groups—one of which was the 10th Army (Gen. Altmayer) with which the B.E.F. was operating—and that considerable gaps existed between the groups."

"The armies," he explained, "would continue to fight under the orders of their own commanders, but co-ordinated action of the force as a whole would no longer be possible. Reserves were exhausted and many formations worn out."

"He then informed me that in accordance with a decision taken by the Allied Governments British troops were to be defended by holding a line across the peninsula in the vicinity of Rennes."

During the discussion of the project Sir Alan pointed out to Gen. Weygand that the proposed line was 150 kilometres (94 miles) long and would require at least 15 divisions.

"I gathered from both Gen. Weygand and Gen. Georges, C-in-C, North-Eastern Theatre of Operations, that they did not consider the British project to be feasible with the forces that were remaining available in the 10th French Army, including the B.E.F."

"Gen. Weygand referred to the project as 'romantic,' and said that it had been adopted without military advice." Since the Allied Governments had issued instructions for the defence of Brittany, he felt he must carry out the orders. He had drawn up plans for the participation of the B.E.F. in the scheme.

"Being under the impression that the British Government had approved this plan," continued Sir Alan, "I signed the document which prescribed the role of the B.E.F. in it."

(The documents is quoted in English later.)
"In view of the gravity of the situation which Gen. Weygand had described," Sir Alan immediately sent a telegram to the Chief Imperial General Staff (Gen. Sir John Dill), later Field-Marshal, who died on Nov. 4, 1944, while in America. Sir Alan also sent Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, representing British interests at French Army H.Q., to the War Office to report more fully to the C.I.G.S. and to take him a copy of the document.

French Break-Up
Back at his headquarters at Le Mans at 16.15 hours, Sir Alan spoke to the C.I.G.S. 15 minutes

later and explained the situation. "I asked whether the British scheme had H.M. Government's approval and told him that Gen. Weygand and Georges considered it impracticable with the force available. The C.I.G.S. informed me that he knew nothing of the British scheme, but said he would refer the matter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill."

"I told the C.I.G.S. that in view of the general state of disintegration which was beginning to spread in the French Army, I considered that all further movement of troops and material to France should be stopped, and that arrangements should be started for the evacuation of the B.E.F. from available ports."

"The C.I.G.S. informed me that orders had already been issued to stop the dispatch of further troops and material to France."

"An hour later (17.15 hours) the C.I.G.S. telephoned to say that the Prime Minister knew nothing of the British plan and that all arrangements were to start for the evacuation of those elements of the B.E.F. which were at that time not under the orders of the 10th French Army."

"As H.M. Government had not been consulted with regard to the British scheme and the withdrawal of the B.E.F. had been approved, I considered that I was no longer in a position to carry out the dispositions settled with Gen. Weygand and Georges. I therefore requested the C.I.G.S. to inform Gen. Weygand and I understood this was to be done."

Talks With Premier
Orders on evacuation were at once issued and Lt.-Gen. Marshall-Cornwall, in charge of the British Mission with the 10th French Army, was asked to come to Gen. Brooke's H.Q. Again at 20.15 the C.I.G.S. was on the telephone.

"He said it was most important that everything should be done to ensure good relations between ourselves and the French and to avoid in every possible way giving the impression that the B.E.F. was deserting them."

"I replied that I would most certainly see that this was done, that I was moving no troops engaged with the 10th Army, but that I was arranging to move back all other troops and material towards the ports."

"At this stage the Prime Minister himself spoke and asked about the employment of those elements of the 52nd Division which were not under the orders of the 10th French Army. I assured him that I considered that no useful purpose could be served by adding them to the forces already with that Army."

"They could not possibly restore the situation on that front, nor could they close the gap of some 30 miles which now existed between the 10th French Army and the Army of Paris."

"The Prime Minister then agreed to my proposal that troops under orders of the French 10th Army should remain fighting with that army for the present, whilst the withdrawal of the remainder of the B.E.F. should proceed."

Moves to the evacuation were continued. Those elements with the 10th French Army were to embark at Cherbourg when the situation admitted of their withdrawal from that army. That night Sir Alan and his staff were busy perfecting arrangements for the embarkation and evacuation of approximately 150,000 personnel with large stocks of vehicles and materials which had been accumulated since Sept., 1939.

Exposed Position
JUNE 15.—At 03.15 hours Lt.-Gen. Marshall-Cornwall reported. All British troops with the 10th French Army were placed under his command. He was given orders to co-operate with that army until an opportunity arose to disengage his troops and withdraw them to Cherbourg for embarkation to England. (Subsequent operations of these troops—"Norman Force"—are described later in the despatch by Lt.-Gen. Marshall-Cornwall.)

The withdrawal of B.E.F. started in the early hours of this day. Considering his position at Le Mans to be too exposed, as there was no known body of troops covering the area, Sir Alan at 08.10 hours moved his headquarters

to Vitre, just west of Laval. "I was entirely dependent on lines of communication signals for my communications. My own staff consisted only of four officers and two clerks, the remainder having been stopped at St. Malo and sent back to England."

"At 12.30 hours the C.I.G.S. telephoned to say that the Prime Minister was anxious about the withdrawal of the 52nd Division (less the detachment with the 10th French Army). The Prime Minister wished the embarkation to be cancelled, as he feared the effect of such a withdrawal on the morale of the French."

"I pointed out that my plans had received approval, that orders had been issued for the move, and that any alterations now would complicate the embarkation at Cherbourg and might well endanger it. The C.I.G.S., however, said that the Prime Minister did not wish the division to be embarked without the approval of His Majesty's Government."

"At this time the complete absence of any information about the whereabouts of the enemy on the Le Mans front caused me some anxiety, as any penetration of enemy troops towards Laval and Rennes would have seriously endangered the safety of the B.E.F."

"Norman Force"
Held On
"I spoke again to the C.I.G.S. at 21.50 hours. I explained the situation as I knew it, and I once more impressed on him the need to evacuate 52nd Division (less the detachment with the 10th French Army). The necessary shipping was available at Cherbourg and was being kept idle. The air situation was also at that time favourable."

"An hour and a half later the C.I.G.S. gave permission to embark one field regiment, one field company and other details of the 52nd Division which were not needed to support the infantry of the division."

JUNE 16.—There was a telephone call from the C.I.G.S. at 07.00 hours. He authorised arrangements for the evacuation of 52nd Division, less the detachment with the 10th French Army, but no actual movement was yet to take place."

"At 08.30 hours, however, he rang up again and confirmed that 52nd Division, less the detachment with 10th French Army, could now begin to embark at Cherbourg. Norman Force itself was to continue to co-operate with the 10th French Army. The C.I.G.S. also said that troops of the French Army who wished to embark at Cherbourg should be allowed to do so."

German Pressure
Information received later from captured orders showed that the Fourth German Army was to attack that day with the ultimate object of gaining Cherbourg and Brest.

During a telephone conversation with the C.I.G.S. at 13.25 hours Sir Alan asked that the Norman Force should be allowed to disengage and withdraw on Cherbourg. The C.I.G.S. was not prepared to give the decision and asked me to ring again."

At 16.15 hours, after arriving at his new headquarters at Redon, 80 miles north of St. Nazaire, Gen. Brooke rang the C.I.G.S., who said it had been decided that Norman Force was to stay with the 10th French Army until that army started to disintegrate."

Sir Alan had previously arranged for 90,000 rations, as well as ammunition, to be sent to Cherbourg, as this was the part on which Norman Force would be based. At this stage the roads were congested and the railways working only spasmodically."

Throughout the day the Germans maintained their pressure on the 10th French Army. In the evening a message came from Gen. Marshall-Cornwall that this army would disintegrate if it were seriously attacked."

"On the rest of the front the German advance continued and the gap between the 10th French Army and the Army of Paris was well over 50 miles wide."

During the previous 24 hours, about 47,000 troops and 250 vehicles of all kinds were reported to have been embarked."

Full Retreat
JUNE 17.—"Early in the morning I received a message from Gen. Marshall-Cornwall that the 10th French Army was in full retreat on Laval and Rennes and

that he was withdrawing his troops to Cherbourg."

Aircraft were moved to the Channel Islands, whence they would co-operate with Norman Force and protect the embarkation."

"At 1300 hours the C.I.G.S. telephoned and informed me that the B.B.C. had reported that the British Government had asked the Germans for an armistice (information subsequently confirmed)."

"He agreed that in view of this all efforts should now be directed to getting personnel away and afterwards, if the situation allowed, as much material as possible. He further agreed that I should leave with my staff for the United Kingdom that evening."

When Sir Alan rang up the C.I.G.S. at 1630 hours, he was informed by the Signals that all communications with London had been cut at Rennes and that it was also impossible to contact any other except Nantes. At 2100 hours he left St. Nazaire in the armed trawler H.M.S. Cambridge-shire."

JUNE 18: The Cambridge-shire sailed as escort to a slow convoy. JUNE 19: The Cambridge-shire reached Plymouth.

"Attenuated" Division
The despatch by Lt.-Gen. Marshall-Cornwall, giving a summary of operations by the B.E.F. from June 1 to 18, states:

"The 52nd Division and the 1st Armoured Division were the only British fighting formations remaining in France after the evacuation of the main British Expeditionary Force from Flanders in the first week of June."

The Armoured Division was "attenuated." It had lost heavily in its first engagement on the Somme and could only muster roughly one-third of its quota of tanks. While this division was re-fitting south of the Seine the 52nd Division was engaged in an ineffective attack along with French units at Abbeville and was faced by a powerful German offensive."

By this time, in an exhausted condition after 12 days of constant movement and battle and holding too wide a front, the division, though it fought bravely, was forced back to the line of the River Bresle, the next natural obstacle, 15 miles in the rear. Owing to the threat to the British base at Rouen, Gen. Sir Henry Karslake, G.O.C. Lines of Communication, had scraped together an improvised force for local defence. This force of "nine infantry battalions of a sort" had no war equipment except rifles and a few odd Bren guns and anti-tank guns, which they had never fired before. They were without artillery, means of transport and signal equipment. They were placed in charge of Brig. Beauman."

Unfortunately, this "heterogeneous collection of untrained and ill-equipped units" was given the title of a division, thus misleading the French."

French Spirit Broken
While the German armoured attack was at its height on the afternoon of June 7, Gen. Weygand visited 10th Army H.Q. and impressed on Gen. Altmayer and on Gen. Evans, commanding the British Armoured Division, the necessity for holding the German attack on the Seine at all costs, as this was "the decisive battle of the war."

"That night—June 8—German armoured units penetrated into Rouen and the French 10th Army lost all touch from then on with its 9th Corps in the Rouen-Dieppe cul-de-sac."

"The 52nd Division was thus completely cut off from its proper line of retirement via Rouen. This was mainly due to the failure or inability of the French High Command to withdraw its left wing while there was still time and space for this manoeuvre."

(Continued on Page 5)

BRITISH REDS DECLARE WAR

London, June 18.
The British Communist Party today announced a major reversal of their past policy in a strongly worded statement issued by the Executive Committee complaining of the "unprecedented campaign of calumny against the Communists at home and abroad."

The statement, which follows the Labour Party's overwhelming rejection of the Communist application for affiliation at the recent Labour Party conference at Bournemouth, makes it clear that for the first time the Communists will now attack the domestic policy of the British Socialist Government.

—Routier.

ENSA STAR THEATRE

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HONG KONG STAGE CLUB

"TAKE IT EASY"

AN ALL SERVICE CAST
TO-NIGHT at 7.30 P.M.

Each Serviceman may bring one Civilian guest.

LEGAL BRANCH

CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY

NOTICE

MOTOR VEHICLE CLAIMS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A LIST OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTOR ENGINES IN KOWLOON AND HONGKONG WILL BE POSTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY FROM 7th JUNE, 1946.

ANY PERSON HAVING A CLAIM AGAINST THESE VEHICLES AND/OR ENGINES ARE REQUESTED TO SUBMIT SAME WITH PROOF OF OWNERSHIP NOT LATER THAN 22nd JUNE, 1946.

ALL MOTOR VEHICLES AND/OR ENGINES REMAINING UNCLAIMED AFTER THIS DATE WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

R. A. WICKERSON,

Custodian of Property.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions from The Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 21st June 1946 commencing at 10.00 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building (basement)

91 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising—

Trolley Frames, Rails and Wheels,

Mat Bags, A Tractor, Pitches,

Concrete Mixers, Iron Scrap and Iron Ware,

A 15 H. P. Engine, Cast Steel Shell Cases, Iron Pedestals,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Construction Material Dump, College Road, Kowloon City—The Nam Jam Factory, 136/137, Pook Wa Street, Shamshuipo—Marsman No. 1 Godown, Canton-Kowloon Railway Yard, Chatham Road—The Sidewalk of Fleming/Jaffe Crossroads—and Hol's Wharf, Hungnam (where the goods are stored), will be open to inspection on the 19th, and 20th, June 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th, March 1946, issue of the Gazette.

LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.

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BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



That Flat Sound



BY EDGAR MARTIN



POW



Either men or women, old or young, as soon as you taste it you'll like it.



Col. Kilian On Trial

Bad Nauheim, June 18.
A Presidential investigation of the Lichfield trials has been asked by Colonel James A. Kilian, former commander of the United States Army Depot at Lichfield, England.

The disclosure was made in court today as Kilian was brought to trial on charges of cruelty to soldiers imprisoned in his camp. Kilian asked for a postponement of his trial until he had received an answer to his request from President Truman.

The court did not rule immediately on the request. Defence counsel was not permitted to read Kilian's letter to the President in court.

The trial of the former commandant, who is the key figure in the Lichfield cases, involving six officers and 10 enlisted men, got off to a sorry start in today's sessions, spiced with the defence charges of "pressure" being exerted from high army officials, and by frequent fiery exchanges between a prosecutor and defense counsel.

Kilian's letter to President Truman asked him to appoint a board of enquiry to examine the facts upon which the charges are based and the methods used to obtain testimony, used as a basis for bringing him to trial. —Associated Press.

Bangkok, June 18.
The government of Siam was yesterday planning a seven-man inquiry body to investigate the death of King Ananda Mahidol who died from a gunshot wound in his palace a week ago. The government is inviting any information showing that the cause of the King's death might have been other than accident. —Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails
WEDNESDAY, 19th JUNE.
Canton (Patsan) 9.00 a.m.
Swatow (Kiang) 10.00 a.m.
Canton, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Sundart) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Kongmoon (On Hing) 11.00 a.m.
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.
THURSDAY, 20th JUNE.
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 10.00 a.m.
Straits (Lok Sang) 10.00 a.m.
Manila, U.S.A., Central and South America and Canada via Seattle (Donald MacLay) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 p.m.
Shanghai (Wing Sang) Noon.
Hainan and Hainan (Agnes) 2.00 p.m.
Wuchow (Kwong Sai Province) (Sheng Hee) 3.00 p.m.
Canton (Sai On) 4.00 p.m.
FRIDAY, 21st JUNE.
Shanghai (Mindoro) 10.00 a.m.
Haiphong (Promie) 10.00 a.m.
Amoy (Barbara C) 10.00 a.m.
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 11.00 a.m.
Saigon (Hollon) Noon.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (Kwong Tung) 4.00 p.m.
SATURDAY, 22nd JUNE.
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 10.00 a.m.
Formosa via Keelung (Hoi Shew) 10.00 a.m.
Airmail for Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m. (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.
Bangkok (Kwong) Noon.
Shanghai (Tainan) 1.00 p.m.
Swatow (Halyang) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (Patsan) 4.00 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via London (Glenog) (Parcels) 4.20 p.m. (Reg.) 4.45 p.m. (Ord.) 5.00 p.m.
MONDAY, 24th JUNE.
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sai) 10.00 a.m.
Australia via Sydney (Prima) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Manila, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via Seattle (Gonzaga Victory) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Shantung) 1.00 p.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Durban, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.
TUESDAY, 25th JUNE.
Straits, Egypt and Europe via Liverpool (Adriatic) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m. (Reg.) 9.45 a.m. (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.
Batavia (Laomedon) 10.00 a.m.
Saigon (Malacca) 10.00 a.m.

AMARANTH A USEFUL VEGETABLE DURING THE OFF-SEASON

Papen Talks Too Much

Nuernberg, June 18.
Lord Justice Lawrence, President of the War Crimes Tribunal, pulled up Baron Von Papen four times today for his lengthy descriptions of events leading to the formation of Hitler's government in January, 1933.

"The defendant is going into far too much unnecessary detail," Lord Justice Lawrence said.
On March 21, 1933, Von Papen, as Vice-Chancellor in Hitler's government signed an amnesty decree—described by the prosecution as sanctioning political murder—liberating any one who had committed murder, or any other crime in the seven weeks of terror following the Nazi advent to power.

Von Papen asserted that the decree was merely the "last natural conclusion," following the revolutionary period.

There were many parallels for such decrees in Germany history, he said.

"I saw no danger in the temporary application of the one-party system" under the Nazi regime, added Von Papen. There were good examples in Portugal and Turkey, where it functioned well.

"There hardest accusation I face is that I, as a Catholic, am supposed to have co-operated in the conspiracy against world peace," Von Papen continued. —Reuter.

Plane Lands In Main Street

Manila, June 18.
A rescue plane used the rough and narrow main street of Iloilo to snatch Dr. Samuel M. Wishik of the United States Public Health Service from the wild Igorot country where he lay desperately ill.

A messenger from a Bontor doctor had reported Dr. Wishik to be suffering from hemorrhagic stomach ulcers and needing blood transfusions, equipment and medicines to save him.

A jeep party, guided by an Igorot over the faint trails, carried the necessary blood for the transfusions to Dr. Wishik and the next day, a small liaison plane landed in the street, damaging one wing when it hit a parked truck. Repairs were immediately made and Dr. Wishik flown to the John Hay Hospital where his condition is reported to be weak but improving. —Associated Press.

Albania Hasn't Explained

London, June 18.
The British Government has reminded the Albanian Government that no satisfactory explanation has yet been received regarding the firing of shells at two British cruisers in the neighbourhood of Corfu, Reuter learns.

The Albanian reply to the original British protest was unsatisfactory, and further explanations were invited. They have not yet been received, and the Albanian Government has been asked when a reply may be expected.

The request is being made through the Ambassador to Yugoslavia, because Britain has no diplomatic representative to Albania. —Reuter.

British Scientists Look For Robot Bomber

London, June 18.
British scientists are pooling brains and research data in an effort to present the R.A.F. with 600 m.p.h. pilotless bombers capable of flying as far as Berlin, bombing from the stratosphere and returning within two hours.

Research is being made in robot blind landings and all phases of radar, sparing neither labour nor expense to achieve an effective and reliable system of "automatic bombing."

Scientists are trying to design such an aircraft because British policy has always been against self-destructive weapons such as the flying bomb and rocket bombs.

Experiments have reached the practical test stage, using narrow radar beams which are connected to new types of automatic pilots. The most difficult problem appears to be that of managing safe landings in fog.

There are several good systems which were used during the war, but additional re-

(Contributed by the Agricultural Dept.)
The amaranth or "in tsol" is a very useful vegetable during this "off season" and easy to grow. Several differently coloured varieties are cultivated locally but the home-gardener is recommended to grow either the green leaved amaranth or the red leaved variety, known in Chinese as "tseng yip in tsol" and "hung yip in tsol" respectively.

The red amaranth may be ground at any time of the year and the green variety from as early as January to as late as October. You may try both varieties at the same time but sow each kind separately.

Because the amaranth is an extremely quick growing vegetable, being generally ready to be picked for the table from thirty days onwards from seed sowing, it is often planted as an inter-crop together with string beans. Chinese vegetable gardeners usually plant string bean seeds in rows and sow amaranth seeds immediately practice so you are advised to afterwards. This is not a good wait for ten days at least until your string bean plants are about six inches high before sowing the amaranth seeds. The reason for this is that once the string bean plant is well established you can safely and easily rake and prepare the soil to give it a good tilth. Break up all lumps before sowing as the seeds do best in loose powdery soil. If you do this the plants will thrive better and grow quicker, and you will be more than amply compensated for your apparent loss of ten days. Small Seeds.

The seeds of the amaranth are extremely small, black and very glossy. They are always sown broadcast. The usual method is to mix an ounce of seeds thoroughly with a flower potful of fine dry sand, earth, or dust. A small single handful of this mixture is then taken and broadcast or spread as evenly as possible over the area to be sown. When doing this go over the ground from right to left, sideways, and backwards, for only by so doing will the seeds be evenly distributed. Since the seeds are very small take care you do not plant too thickly. After sowing, take up your weeding rake and holding it at right angles to the ground, scratch the surface soil very lightly up and down and sideways. The purpose of this is firstly to cover the seeds with a little soil and secondly to spread them out more evenly. Water every morning and after sunset, using a watering can or tin with very small holes. Never pour water directly on to the soil as, in this way, you will form holes and wash away the seeds.

Within twenty-four hours the little seeds will germinate and in four days the young plants are well above the ground. If your broadcast of the seeds was done with an even hand there will be no bald patches in your amaranth bed which should then appear like a green or red carpet. If your plot was very unevenly sown, try again, and you will be pleasantly surprised to see what an expert you can be at seed sowing after just a couple of trials.

You may however save the amaranth in an unevenly sown plot by transplanting the young seedlings, when they are a few inches high. To do this prepare set after having previously your new ground and at sun-thoroughly vetted the seedling plot, gently pull out the plants

INDONESIA

Batavia, June 18.
A Dutch spokesman said that Indonesian "counter-proposals for a Netherlands independence plan were handed to acting Governor General Van Mook through a British intermediary.

The spokesman said it was "rather a lengthy document" and will be telegraphed to the Hague.

Authoritative Dutch informants said the Indonesian proposals did not have the character of "take it or leave it." —Associated Press.

which will come off easily. They are then planted—three inches from each other in the row, box or plot, watered and allowed to grow. Never wet your soil before transplanting; water it only afterwards.

However, quicker results are obtained by the broadcast method, and as soon as the leaves are about an inch in diameter they can be thinned to three inches apart each way. The thinnings are very tender and excellent for the table. You may thin every few days and give an application of liquid manure immediately after, being ever careful not to allow the liquid to touch any of the leaves.

Depending upon your method of planting and care in feeding and tending the growing plants you may pick them for vegetables for one to three months, a month after seed sowing.

Like all succulent green vegetables, the amaranth must be supplied with an abundance of nitrogenous fertilizer, and any one in the list previously given with the string bean will serve admirably. If it is being grown together with string beans as recommended and the soil had previously been supplied with phosphorous and potash, the application of a nitrogenous fertilizer will cause your amaranth to develop large, fleshy, dark green or red leaves equal, at least, to the best that can be bought from any retail market.

Poles Return Home

London, June 18.
Thousands of Poles have recently returned to their homeland from France, Yugoslavia, Palestine and the United States and British zones of Germany, the Warsaw radio announced today.

Five of the 25 trains bringing 5,000 Polish families from France have already arrived. Most of the men are minors who will work in the Silesian mining fields. More than 8,000 Poles, mostly land workers, have returned as the vanguard of repatriates from Yugoslavia.

The first group from Palestine left Tel Aviv last Thursday. Another 20,000 have arrived from Germany in trains which had brought home Germans expelled from Poland. —Reuter.

MORE "CORFU" N.C.O.s REDUCED

Bordon, June 18.
Five more N.C.O.s, found guilty by a court-martial of deserting the troopship "Corfu" at Southampton on April 8, have been reduced to the ranks. Altogether 29 N.C.O.s have now been reduced to the ranks.

Sentences were promulgated yesterday on Sergeant Henry Churchyard, 20, R.A.S.C. of Caves Farm, Sandhurst; Corporal Edward Hampton, 21, Border Regiment, Arthur Street, Goose Green, Wigan; Lance-Sergeant Tom Owen Mayhew, 22, Royal Artillery of Gordon Road, Shoreham; Sergeant Bombardier Phillip Robertson, 21, Royal Artillery, Church Road, Upper Mill, Oldham; and Corporal Phillip Howitt, 22, York and Lancaster Regiment, of Lincoln. —Reuter.

Emergency Strike Control

Washington, June 18.
Congressional friends of organized labour predicted today that the settlement of the threatened maritime strike has blocked the enactment of any drastic labour legislation this year.

Although some lawmakers talked of pushing through a modified version of President Truman's emergency strike control bill, the Administration itself is obviously relieved over the fresh turn in the industrial relations.

President Truman's measure is now before the House Rules Committee awaiting further action after having been passed by the House and the Senate in varying forms, and it is now facing a complete revision.

The labour situation was described by Howard T. Colvin, assistant conciliation service director, as being "very much better." Another Labour Department official said privately that he looks "for at least six months of good output in basic industries." —Associated Press.

Split Germany Dangerous

Berlin, June 18.
Suggestions from abroad that Germany should be split into a dozen autonomous states bound by a customs union, were denounced as being "dangerous for the future peace of Europe" by leaders of the Christian-Democratic Union.

Speaking at a convention comprised of delegates from all four occupational zones, Jacob Kaiser, Party chairman, said any such division would result in "constant unrest with a tug of war of interests and rivalry between the German states." —Associated Press.

CHIANG TO VISIT P.I.

Shanghai, June 18.
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek will probably attend the independence ceremonies of the Philippine Republic at Manila on July 4.

In a report to the People's Political Council Resident Committee, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Foreign Minister, said that President Manuel Roxas had invited President Chiang to the ceremonies, and expected that the Chinese leader "will be able to make the visit." —Reuter.

Still Afraid Of Der Fuehrer

Nuernberg, June 18.
Hitler's henchmen are still afraid of him. This becomes more evident every day in the court room where 20 of his satellites are on trial on war crimes charges. It is as though they expected der Fuehrer to rise up out of a dim corner and scream for the Gestapo to take them away.

In one breath, they blame everything on him, then apparently try to ameliorate that by such expressions as, Fritz Sauckel's—"he was one of the kindest men I even knew".

Only Baldur von Schirach, builder of the Hitler legend and the Lord Doctor, Hjalmar Schacht, juggler of finances, took off their gloves. Von Schirach astounded the court when, in the middle of his story about the ideals of the Hitler Youth Society, he exploded and branded Hitler a "millionfold murderer."

Schacht simply said Hitler was a bald-faced liar and two times. It is as though the others, under Hitler's yoke for a dozen years, still cling to the legend as their last reason for living—if they are to die they must die for some reason.

It's not that they think Hitler is alive, though one or two might. It's that each was intimately exposed to the dictatorial power of Hitler. It was burned into them so deeply that it isn't to be eradicated quickly.

Small Fry
Their praise of the Dictator finally aroused the exasperation of the court. Lord Justice Lawrence, president of the International Military Tribunal, indicated his patience was exhausted when Colonel General Alfred Jodl, chief of the Wehrmacht staff and 16th defendant

DISPUTE TO GO TO U.N.O.

Bangkok, June 18.
The Siamese Parliament tonight authorized the Government to present the Siamese-French dispute over the frontier incident on the Mekong River to the U.N.O. Security Council, under article 35 of the United Nations Charter.

A Siamese delegation is expected to go to Washington shortly. —Reuter.

"ONE WORLD OR NONE"

Moscow, June 18.
The authoritative review, "New Times," today published an article in which certain American politicians were accused of trying to use the atom discovery for world domination by the United States.

The writer of the article referred to a book of atomic research, "One World Or None" by D. Masters, recently published in the United States, and said:

"Many chapters of this book contain rich material and many interesting considerations, displaying sincere alarm by research workers on atomic energy at the results their work is giving to the American public and all humanity.

"Their attempts to find a solution of this problem are, however, not always directly along the right road.

"The contents of this book serve as an illustration of Marx's prophecy that under capitalism there comes a stage in the development of productive forces, including such powerful productive forces as science, when they become no longer productive but destructive forces." —Reuter.

Tribute To Malayan Chinese

Kuala Lumpur, June 18.
Sir Edward Gent, Governor of the Malayan Union, paid a warm tribute to the Malayan Chinese at a dinner given in his honour by the Chinese Consul, Mr. Hsu Meng-hsiung.

"The steadiness and staunchness of the Malayan Chinese in our ordeal has been unsurpassed," he said.

"In the task of reconstruction, the Chinese have been second to none. We can count ourselves fortunate that we have in Malaya the immense powers of enterprise and improvisation which are qualities possessed to a marked degree by the Chinese, to help us in restoring the wastes of war."

In his address of welcome, the Chinese Consul said his community would do everything in its power to promote racial friendship and understanding in Malaya. —Reuter.

Civil War Is Catastrophe

Nanking, June 18.
The commander of the Chinese Communist forces in Manchuria in a conciliatory interview said that the continued civil war could "only bring catastrophe" to China.

Therefore, he declared, "for the sake of the people's welfare, our present stand is to realize peace."

It was reported by the Communist New China News Agency that General Lin Piao emphasized that the Red forces were confident of their strength and also conscious of the nation's needs for peace. It added "If the Kuomintang will cease attacks, peace is at hand."

Assurance of a peaceful intent came as an advance executive from headquarters in Changchun organized eight field teams for Manchurian areas in line with the truce implementation agreement signed in Nanking Saturday.

It was disclosed by a top Government commander in Manchuria, General Tu Li-ming, that serious clashes between Government forces and Communists there had stopped and Red forces were withdrawn peacefully from Lafshan, southeast of Harbin.

Calling attention to the Communist voluntary withdrawal from Changchun earlier, General Lin Piao said that the Government nevertheless continued its northward drive. He warned the Government against "underestimating the strength of its people in attempting to turn Manchuria into a Fascist area."

Yenan reacted unfavourably to President Truman's recent statement on lend-lease aid to China, the Communist news agency said, characterizing it as "regrettable at this time when Marshall, the Government and the Communists are engaged in peace negotiations." —Associated Press.

Nippon Had A "Divine Mission"

Tokyo, June 17.
Japan's schools were aroused by its war plotters to fill the Japanese youth with radical belief that Nippon had a "divine mission" to rule East Asia, an American Lieutenant-Colonel testified as the first witness for the prosecution at the trial of war-time Premier Hideki Tojo and 27 other Japanese war crimes defendants today.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Nugent, Allied Headquarters Civil Information and Education chief, who taught in Japan before the war, said students were instilled with the belief that their nation eventually would dominate "the world under one roof."

Tojo, who had sat stolidly through the earlier days of the trial, leaned forward with his elbows on the desk, and his fingertips touching to stare at the witness. For the first time, he appeared intensely interested.

Colonel Nugent declared not only were school subjects slanted toward military goals, but that students were put through field manoeuvres street fighting problems, bayonet drill and machine-guns instruction.

"Such teaching inculcated into them ultra-nationalism and militarism," he summarized. "It taught them fanatical devotion to country, blind obedience to authority and the belief in Japan's divine mission to become dominant in East Asia." —Associated Press.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON AND COMPANY, LIMITED, HONG KONG, on Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1946, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 18th June, 1946.

FLYING BOXCAR

Manila, June 18.
A C-47 transport plane, minus its engines, today became a flying boxcar, in a successful cargo test.

Towed by a four-engined C-54 of the 408 Troop Carrier Group, the C-47 took to the air with ease from Nichols Field, then cut loose at 12,000 feet for a landing at Florida-Blanca, north of Manila. —Associated Press.



PLEASE NOTE SPECIAL TIMES:—
TODAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

WHAT ROMANTIC ECSTASY!

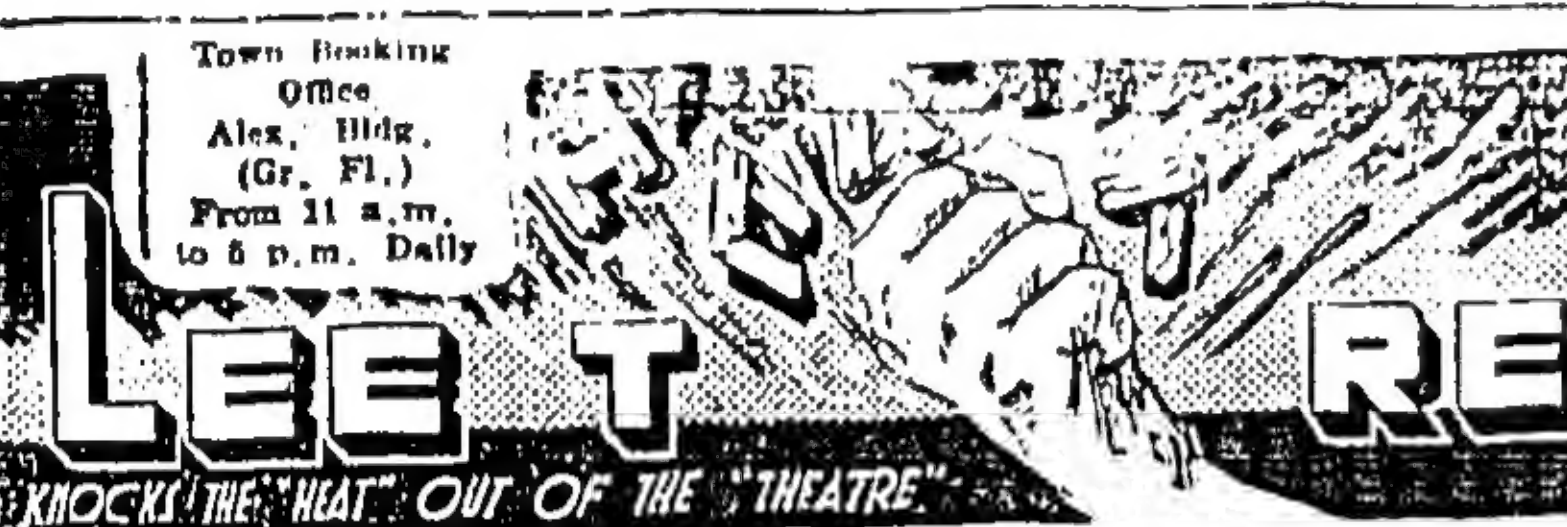
when dark-eyed Tyrone and alluring Rita find themselves in each other's arms!

TYRONE POWER
in Vicente Blasco Ibañez'

BLOOD and SAND
in TECHNICOLOR!



LINDA DARNELL • RITA HAYWORTH
Nazimova • Anthony Quinn • J. Carroll Naish • John Carradine • Lynn Bari
Laird Cregar • Vicente Gomez
Produced by DARRYL F. ZANUCK Directed by ROBERT MAMOULIAN
A 20th Century-Fox Picture



COMMENCING TO-MORROW
DOUBLE ACADEMY AWARD PROGRAM:
The best of the "BEST TEN" of its year.

Humphrey BOGART • Ingrid BERGMAN • Paul HENREID



ALSO
ACADEMY AWARD SHORTS

SPECIAL! THE MOST DISCUSSED SHORT SUBJECT OF THE YEAR!
"HITLER LIVES?"
PRODUCED BY WARNER BROS.

LAST 4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

PHIL HARRIS • ROCHESTER • LESLIE BROOKS

IN
"I LOVE A BANDLEADER"

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

PHYLLIS CALVERT — FLORA ROBSON
PATRICIA ROC — RENE HOUSTON in

"2,000 WOMEN"

"Authentic atmosphere . . . The Cast put over sound excitement and fun very well!"—Daily Herald.

* Released by EAGLE-LION *

ALSO LATEST METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER NEWSREEL
Including "Europe Plans For the Future"

"Beauty Contest in New York" ETC., ETC.

NEXT **"BOWERY TO BROADWAY"**
CHANGE Starring MARIA MONTEZ—SUSANNA FOSTER

JACK OAKIE—TURHAN BEY—A Universal Picture.

SHOWING TO-DAY **Grandstand** At 2.30-5.15, 7.30-9.30 p.m.

EDWARD ARNOLD—WALTER HUSTON
in a romantic comedy hit

"ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY"

NEXT CHANGE **"SPANISH MAIN"**

Rumours Accompany Meeting Of Big Four

Paris, June 18.

As the foreign ministers of Great Britain, France, the United States and Russia yesterday took their seats at the Luxembourg Palace conference table, Paris echoed with unconfirmed rumours of Russian troop movements in south-east Germany, Yugoslav troop movements in the direction of Trieste and stand-by orders alleged to have been given to U.S. troops in Germany.

It was pointed out in delegation circles that this kind of rumour had already been heard in other world capitals before the Foreign Ministers reached Paris, but beyond this no responsible person attached to any of the four delegations was prepared to comment.

The foreign ministers debated economic clauses of the proposed treaty with Italy, including the thorny problem of Italian reparations.

The decision to take up the economic sections was made on Sunday morning by the deputy ministers in preparing the agenda for their superiors.

Previously it had been agreed that the Italian treaty had top priority but it was left to the deputies to select the precise clauses for discussion.

The Soviet Union and the western powers divided sharply during the sessions last month when the Soviet foreign minister, Mr. V. M. Molotov, demanded that Italy pay \$75,000,000 partly from current production. The United States supported Britain and France, opposed this, saying it would wreck Italian economy.

First Time

Yesterday's session was the first time the ministers had examined economic sections aside from the reparations question. Nearly all previous discussions had been devoted to political sections such as the disposition of the Italian colonial empire, the status of Trieste and boundary issues.

The deputy ministers in three weeks of discussion since the council recessed last month failed to achieve agreement on other economic clauses, including the status of property of allied nationals in Italy and the restitution of looted property.

Meanwhile it was learned that allied military and civil affairs officials in Italy are negotiating in Rome with the Italian government for an accord supplementing the newly revised armistice terms which would grant both Britain and the United States extensive rights within Italy as long as occupation troops remain in the peninsula.

These rights would include access to ports, airfields and transit privileges along the allied line of communications to Austria and the Yugoslav frontier, according to allied informants.—Associated Press.

Not Strategic

Frankfurt, June 18. Lt.-Col. Norman Sprowl, of the United States army headquarters—public relations—declared last night that American troop movements in Germany "at present are occurring only for redeployment or readjustment necessitated by redeployment."

Asked concerning widespread reports in Europe of strategic shifts of American units, particularly paratroops, because of rumours of Russian Army concentrations, the military spokesman said that "movements take place only on orders and the paratroop infantry here are not at present on orders."—Associated Press.

SHOOTING IN ATHENS

Athens, June 18. Shooting broke out early last night in Athens' Constitution Square on the eve of the 24-hour general strike called by the general confederation of labour.

The shots suddenly rang out when the police attacked a gathering with clubs in one corner of the square. Groups of demonstrators were chased by police into side streets.—Associated Press.

RED GOVERNOR IN PERSIA

Teheran, June 18. Prince Mozaffar Firouz, press director, said yesterday that Dr. Salomallah Javid had been appointed governor general of the province of Azerbaijan.

Javid listed by political observers here as a Communist, had been minister of the interior in the Azerbaijan government of premier Jafar Pishavari, head of the provincial autonomy movement. Pishavari is "retiring from public life," Firouz said.—Associated Press.

No "Disaster" At Bikini Expected

Aboard the USS "Appalachian", June 17.

A Wisconsin scientist today declared that the chances of there being a disaster at Bikini "are less than that of a meteor a mile in diameter landing atop the Empire State Building," and no such meteor has ever been recorded.

This statement was made by Dr. Parker Trask, Professor of Geology at the University of Wisconsin. Trask was discussing the prediction of Anatol Shneiderov, Russian scientist, who said the atomic bomb might cause an earthquake and destroy the entire bomb-test expedition. Speaking to allay the fears of crews and wives of crewmen who have been frantically wirelessing and writing to the expedition, Dr. Trask said the mechanism of the blowing-up of an atomic bomb blast and an earthquake are entirely different.

There have been hundreds of thousands of such quakes at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, which are of the same type that the Russian scientist feared might be caused by the explosion of an atomic-bomb which might permit water to pour down through the cracked ocean bottom, into the molten sub-earth, resulting in a catastrophic explosion.

He said, furthermore, that if any place can be picked in the Pacific where quakes are most unlikely, that place is Bikini, Japan, the most likely spot for an earthquake, was hit twice by atomic bombs.—Associated Press.

JEWEL THEFT SEQUEL

Washington, June 17. Colonel Jack W. Durant and his WAC Captain wife, who are being held in the Kronberg Castle crown jewels theft case, left by plane today in army custody for Frankfurt, Germany.

The couple had been held in the Washington area since their arrest in Chicago two weeks ago. Colonel A. C. Miller, of the Post Marshall's office, who said the formal charges against the persons involved in the case would be brought in Germany, accompanied the Durants to Frankfurt.—Associated Press.

Citrine In The Chair

Moscow, June 18.

Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the British trade union congress, who was created a baron in the Birthday Honours, presided at the opening of the World Federation of Trade Unionists in Moscow.

The 22-member committee is meeting for a nine-day session to consider the unionisation of German, Austrian, Japanese and other workers, the question of Franco Spain, the restoration of the general confederation of labour in Greece, as well as mutual relations between the world federation and the United Nations.

Well-known labour leaders present include Mr. James Carey, secretary of the American Congress of Industrial Organisations, and Senor Lombardo Toledano of Mexico.—Associated Press.

Hopeless Task Of B.E.F.

(Continued from Page 3)

"Throughout all these operations it was becoming clear that the French High Command with its 'die in the last ditch' orders which their troops had no intention of carrying out.

"From this time onwards until the final evacuation of the B.E.F. on June 18, it was obvious that the spirit of the French Army was crushed and that it had little intention of offering serious resistance.

"This spirit was also shared by the higher commanders. Beginning on June 8, the 10th French Army Headquarters literally ceased to function for 48 hours; it had lost all touch and its 10th Corps was broken and in full retreat."

It was at this critical juncture that the 62nd Division was hastily sent out to France.

When on June 16 the German motorised columns made a swift follow up of the French withdrawal, the 16th Brigade was attacked all day. The French units on its right and left retired without making any serious resistance and the British Brigade was exposed to the danger of having both its flanks turned.

Due to the cool handling and the tactical ability of its commander, Brig. Sir John Laurie, the brigade was extricated from its dangerous situation and embussed by midnight on June 16-17, moved 200 miles by roads cumbered by troops and refugees, and embarked 24 hours later at Cherbourg.

Gen. Marshall-Cornwall concludes that he had hoped to continue the embarkation of British troops till June 21. But the Germans made a penetration near the coast road, where the French made little attempt to resist, and he had to make the decision on June 18 to complete the evacuation by 3 p.m.

So the brief campaign came to an end. It was Sir Alan Brooke's quick grasp of realities, coupled with his skilful organisation of the evacuation, that enabled the B.E.F. to extricate itself comparatively cheaply from a completely false position.

A QUIZ-CROSS WORD

Ballerina

Answers to Previous Puzzle

1. Picture	8. Gudrun's husband	17. Picture	26. Knock	35. Tantalus
2. Ballerina	9. Conrade	18. Picture	27. Self	36. Road (ab.)
3. Bible	10. God of war	19. Picture	28. Bitter vetch	37. Ripped
4. Wakened	11. Chinese town	20. Picture	29. Cereal	38. Revise
5. Lamprey	12. Greek mountain	21. Picture	30. Sleeveless coat	39. Certain
6. Puffed up	13. Meat	22. Picture	31. Touched	40. Falsely
7. Sorry	14. Italian river	23. Picture	32. Born	41. Salt (ab.)
8. On the ocean	15. Area measured	24. Picture	33. Plateau	42. Till sale (ab.)
9. Anger	16. She has	25. Picture	34. Entrance	
10. Festival	17. Danced in	26. Picture		
11. Parent	18. Smooth	27. Picture		
12. Father	19. Command	28. Picture		
13. Smooth	20. Tidal flood	29. Picture		
14. Command	21. Corundum	30. Picture		
15. Tidal flood	22. Ruin	31. Picture		
16. Corundum	23. Cerium (ab.)	32. Picture		
17. Ruin	24. Stun (symbol)	33. Picture		
18. Cerium (ab.)	25. Stupor	34. Picture		
19. Stun (symbol)	26. Fifth	35. Picture		
20. Stupor	27. Try	36. Picture		
21. Fifth	28. Mistle	37. Picture		
22. Try	29. She lives in	38. Picture		
23. Mistle	30. Duet	39. Picture		
24. She lives in	31. Intense anger	40. Picture		
31. Duet	32. Click-beetles	41. Picture		
32. Intense anger	33. Built a nest	42. Picture		
33. Click-beetles		43. Picture		
34. Built a nest		44. Picture		

VERTICAL

1. Scope

2. Dregs

3. Unoccupied

4. Calfskin

(symbol)

5. Frost

LEST WE FORGET

Minneapolis, June 18. The Norwegian Ambassador, Mr. William Moberg, believes the Germans cannot be trusted for a long time to come.

In a speech at ceremonies commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Evangelical Lutheran church of America he said: "We can perhaps forgive but we should never forget. We have been fooled twice and if we are fooled a third time we deserve what we get."

Moberg commented: "Those who fought should remember whom they fought."—Associated Press.

Blackout Again In London

London June 18.

In response to the Ministry of Fuel appeal to save coal, side-streets in London boroughs will be blacked out again this year as during the war.

From August 17, lighting on all but the main traffic streets will be switched off.

In spite of the blackout revival and warnings regarding depleted coal reserves issued by electricity and gas companies over the weekend, the Ministry of Fuel told consumers that coal stocks were considerably better than last year and advised against hoarding.

The Ministry's target is to build up a five-week reserve by the end of summer. While the Ministry is confident of accumulating the necessary stocks many householders have received no delivery in months.—Reuter.

Paris, June 18.

M. Felix Gouin, leader of the provisional French Government today informed Maurice Thorez, Communist leader, and Jacques Duclos, President of the Communist Parliamentary Group, that the Socialists would not present a candidate for the presidency of the Government as a result of the decision taken by the Socialist Federal Council.—Reuter.

CATHAY

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
THE CLASSIC OF MYSTERY FICTION!

'PHANTOM LADY'

STARRING
FRANCHOT TONE,
ELLA RAINES
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
NEXT CHANGE
LOST IN A HAREM
An M-G-M Picture

MAJESTIC

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
Her Craving For Excitement
Led Her to Commit
Every Crime!

MARGARET LOCKWOOD
JAMES MASON
in

"THE WICKED LADY"

Released by EAGLE-LION
NEXT CHANGE
ROBERT TAYLOR
in

"SONG OF RUSSIA"

CENTRAL THEATRE

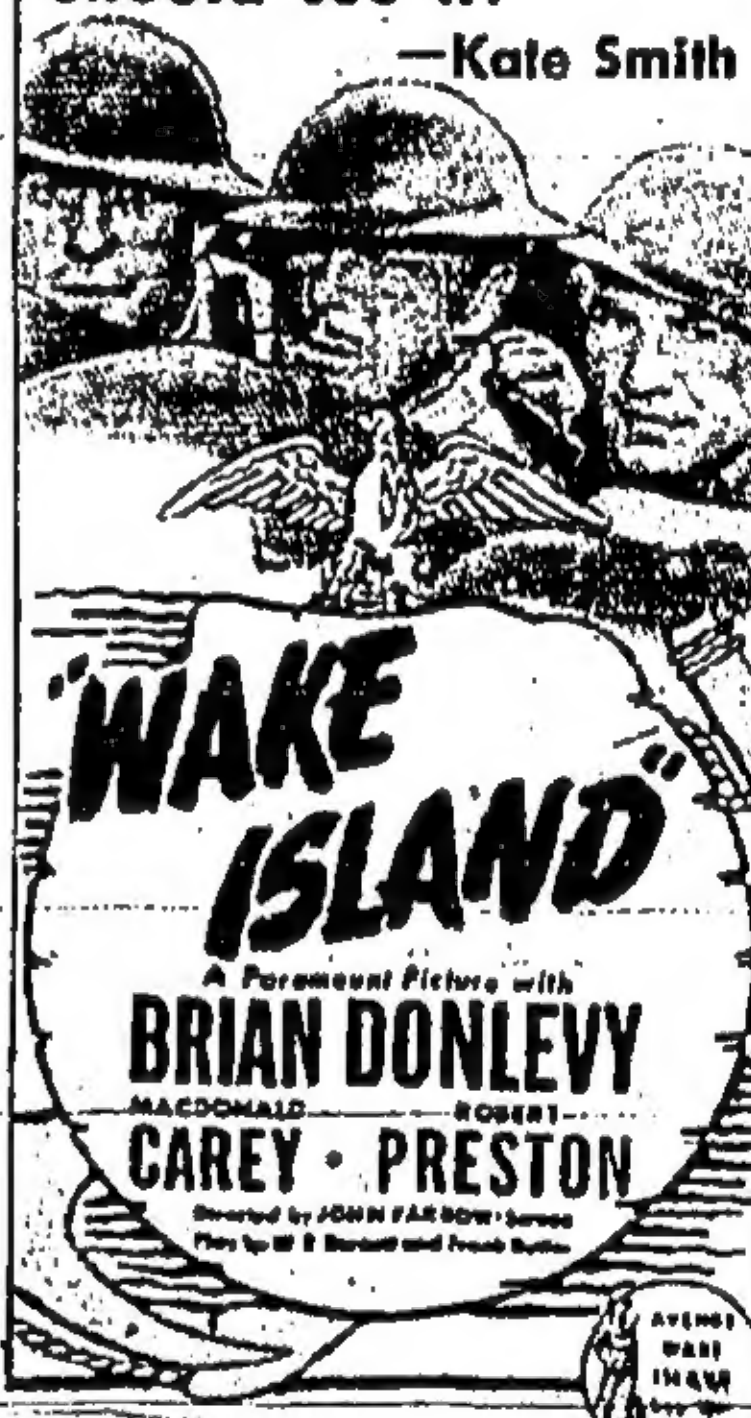
TO-DAY ONLY
2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

WHAT'S YOUR
SCORE ON
THIS SUPER-
MOVIE QUIZ?

WALT
DISNEY'S
Full-Length Sensation

'VICTORY THROUGH AIR POWER'
in TECHNICOLOR
Based on the book by
MAJOR DE SEVERSKY
Released thru United Artists

"AN UNFORGETTABLE
EXPERIENCE. I believe
that every American
should see it!"
—Kate Smith



WAKE ISLAND
A Paramount Picture with
BRIAN DONLEVY
CAREY • PRESTON

NEXT CHANGE

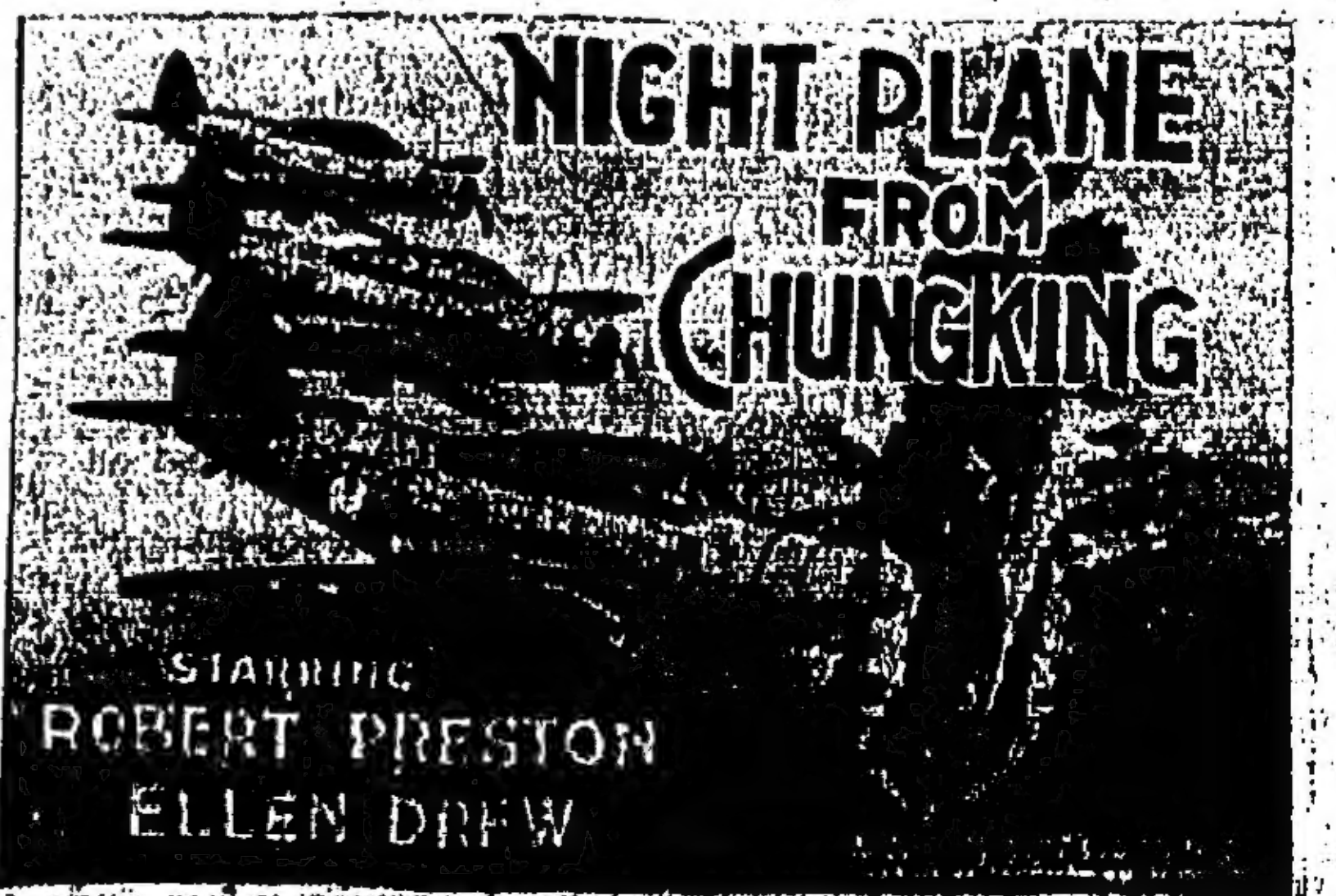
AT THE

ALHAMBRA

AND

CENTRAL

TO-DAY ONLY
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Report On British Loan

Washington, June 18.

The House Banking Committee today formally reported its 20 to 5 approval of the British loan, and declared that an agreement will be helpful to America, Britain and the entire world.

The committee said the "alternative would be to risk a division of the world into a conflicting economic bloc, with the ever present danger of economic warfare."

The House next week begins the loan debate when a battle is promised by the opposition led by three Republicans.

The question of Britain turning over Atlantic bases to the United States by deed does not apply in consideration of the loan, the committee said.—Associated Press.

Coal Tribunal

London, June 18.

The Coal Compensation Tribunal, which will decide what the Government will pay coalowners when the mining industry is nationalised, held its first meeting in London today behind closed doors.

Special precautions were taken to keep proceedings secret from the public and none was admitted without a careful scrutiny of his credentials.

A formidable array of legal talent has been briefed by both Government and coalowners to thrash out the compensation problem.

The Tribunal will sit for five days in a week and is expected to remain in session for several weeks.—Reuter.

CONCHY BAN

London, June 18.

The ban on upgrading and promotion of conscientious objectors in the British civil service will be lifted from July 1. It was announced today.—Reuter.

Winnipeg, June 17.

Rye: July \$2.97, asked;
Oats: July to October \$0.51;
Barley: July to October \$0.64.—
Associated Press.

World Short Of Cotton Textiles

New Orleans, June 18.

World export markets stand in immediate need of at least 4,500 million yards of cotton textiles, whereas in 1945 only 2,500 million entered world trade, according to Mr. William C. Planz, President of the U.S. Textile Export Association, writing the "Southern Textile News."

The world textile situation had changed markedly in the last few years. Japan, once the leading exporter of cotton textiles, now only possesses three million spindles as compared with 12 million before Pearl Harbour.

In 1937 the total world export trade in broad woven cotton fabrics amounted to some 6,500 million yards; Japan contributing slightly over one-third of this figure, with the United Kingdom and Continental Europe contributing 1,800 million and 1,200 million yards respectively. The U.S. in 1937 exported slightly more than 200 million yards.

The situation with regard to imports represents a most difficult problem. Imports of U.S. cotton in the Middle East have shrunk to about one-third of the pre-war level; Latin American imports from all sources have decreased considerably and the Far East (including China) whose pre-war imports ran to nearly 2,000 million yards, (half of which came from Japan) has an enormous consumption capacity.

The Netherlands East Indies can absorb 1,000 million yards annually, with virtually no local production available. The Philippines are able to take up to 200 million yards, and India, China, Burma and Malaya all have large consumption capacities, with hardly any home production available.

There is no hope of resumption of exports by the United Kingdom, India or Japan on

anything like the pre-war scale

for some time to come, so the United States has unprecedented opportunities for establishing a healthy foreign trade in cotton textiles.

There are indications that India will cut her cotton textile exports to around 500 million yards due to increased demand from the home market, and the United Kingdom is not likely to export much in excess of 800 million yards this year.

Mr. Planz therefore urges that the U.S.A. should try to export 10 to 20 per cent of her total production, despite the temptation to concentrate on the domestic side in face of the tremendous demand. Only by a high volume of exports can idle spindles, over production and price uncertainties be avoided when present abnormal conditions disappear.—Reuter.

GRAIN PRICES

Chicago, June 17.

Grains remained at ceiling prices in a very quiet market while trading was probably the smallest on record.

Rye was strong at Winnipeg with a good part of the buying attributed to American interests. The first wheat from the 1946 crop was sold at ceiling prices.

The visible supply of wheat increased to 36,909,000 bushels which is still well below last year's supply of 69,000,000 bushels.

Final prices were:
Corn: \$1.40 1/2, Barley: \$1.55 1/2,
Oats: \$0.85.

New wheat and corn sold at \$1.95 1/2 plus one-half cents per bushel.—Associated Press.

N. Y. COTTON

New York, June 17.

Cotton futures were influenced by considerable short covering for July delivery, and closed as 20 cents to 19 cents a bale higher:

July 29.37, October 29.44,
December 29.58, March 29.60, May
29.54, July 29.36, Spot 30.15.

The rayon goods market was quiet.—Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans, June 17.

Cotton futures closed steadily at 15 to 35 cents a bale higher than last year's dates:

July 29.37, October 29.44,
December 29.58, March 29.60,
May 29.54, Spot 30.15.

Midling 29.25.—Associated Press.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17.

Flour in 100-lb. cotton sacks of 80 per cent extraction sold at:—
family use \$1.06 per bag; stand-
ard \$0.34 per bag.—Associated Press.

World Still Depends On Far East Tin

London, June 18.

Estimates of tin production during the war suggest that the world is still far more dependent on the Far East than had been expected, says the Economist.

World production rose from 183,600 tons in 1939 to a peak of 245,500 tons in 1941.

With the Japanese occupation of producing territories in the East, world output fell to 125,000 tons in 1942, 121,500 in 1943, and 109,000 in 1944.

Malayan production fell from the record 85,384 tons in 1940 to 15,000 tons per annum in 1943 and 1944.

That of the Netherlands East Indies fell from 50,000 tons in 1941 to 5,000 in 1944.

Output of the Belgian Congo, from which much was expected, never exceeded 17,146 tons while peak for Nigeria was 14,999 tons in 1941.

Consumption during the war has not yet been disclosed, but combined consumption of Britain and United States in 1943 was 73,631 tons, compared with 130,870 in 1941 and 97,594 in 1939.

British stocks at the end of 1945 were 33,300 tons, compared with 23,000 in 1943. U.S. stocks on July 1, 1945, totalled 95,573 tons, against 144,361 on January 1, 1943.

The Economist says the industry is concerned with the immediate price outlook.

Producers in Nigeria and Malaya are dissatisfied with the present official buying prices of £800 per ton f.o.b. local ports. They point out that British and American buying prices for Bolivian tin are £340 to £360 a ton.

The Journal says the British home selling price appears to have lost its economic foundation, and an adjustment seems unavoidable.

O.P.A. ORDER

Washington, June 17.

The office of Price Administration today ordered commercial bakers' sugar rations trimmed to reduce the output of cake and other pastries.

Simultaneously, and OPA official said that retail sugar prices would be increased about 1/16th of a cent a pound to offset the wage increase in the refinery.—Associated Press.

U.S. Interest On Debt

New York, June 18.

At present the United States is paying interest on its national debt at slightly under 2 per cent, a rate unprecedented in its history, says the Cleveland Trust Company in a review of U.S. interest rates since Alexander Hamilton first funded the public debt in 1792.

At that time subscribers received 6 per cent on two-thirds of the principal, the remaining one-third receiving interest from 1890, making an average of just under 5 per cent.

The all-time high was reached during the Civil War, when the average topped 6 per cent and part of a note issue in 1861 had a rate of no less than 12 per cent. From then onwards rates declined to just under 2 1/2 per cent in 1910, to rise steeply to 4 1/2 per cent during and immediately after World War I.

From 1920 the downward tendency was resumed, until it fell below the 2 per cent mark in 1942, at which level it has been by Government Control so that, for the first time, the United States has incurred a great war debt without raising interest rates.—Reuter.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, June 17.

Stock market buyers lifted the railway average to a new 15-year peak, but late profit taking cut down some early gains.

Steel and associated industrial specials did well from the start, though like rails, these eventually ran into a little selling.

The extreme advances of fractions to one point or more were reduced or cancelled at the close and there was a smattering of minus signs in evidence. Dealers were relatively quiet while transfers were over the 1,000,000 mark.

The revival of carriers, brokers said, was based mainly on persistent hopes for a freight rate boost. Closing quotations were:

Dow Jones Stock Averages 73.79

30 Industrials 210.13

20 Rails 68.22

15 Utilities 32.81

Adams Express 22 1/2, Alaska

Bureau 8 1/2, American Can 10 1/2,

American Smelting 48 1/2, American

Telephone 10 1/2, American

Tobacco 9 1/2, American Water-

works 27 1/2, Anaconda Copper

48 1/2, Aviation Corporation 10 1/2,

Baldwin 33 1/2, Barnsdall 20 1/2,

Bendix Aviation 49 1/2, Bethlehem

Steel 110 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 23 1/2,

Borden Co. 54 1/2, Canadian Pacific

20 1/2, J.I. Case 53, Chrysler 13 1/2,

Colgate 50 1/2, Commercial Sol-

vents 28 1/2, Corning Products 5 1/2,

Dupont de Nemours 22 1/2, Elec-

tric Light and Power 20 1/2,

General Electric 48 1/2, General

Motors 73 1/2, Goodyear 67 1/2,

Homestake Mining 47 1/2, Inter-

national Harvester 100, Inter-

national Paper 47 1/2, International

Tel. and Tel. 22 1/2, Johns Manville

15 1/2, Kennecott Copper 53 1/2, Mont-

gomery Ward 94 1/2, National Dis-

tillers 86 1/2, National Lead 39 1/2,

New York Central 27 1/2, Packard

Motors 97, Pan-American Airways

20, Pennsylvania R.R. 42 1/2, Radio

Corporation 15 1/2, Republic Steel

38 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 48 1/2,

Schenley 88 1/2, Sears Roebuck 42 1/2,

Secony Accum 13 1/2, Southern

Pacific 60 1/2, Standard Brands

45 1/2, Standard Oil of Cal. 55 1/2,

Standard Oil of N.J. 77 1/2, Stud-

baker 37 1/2, Union Bag 30 1/2, Union

Carbide 116 1/2, U.S. Rubber 69 1/2,

U.S. Steel 90 1/2, Westinghouse

34 1/2, Youngstown Sheet and Tube

80 1/2.—Associated Press.

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S.S. WINGSANG to Shanghai 4 p.m. 20th June
S.S. LOKSANG to Singapore and Penang 20th June

ARRIVALS

S.S. ESANG from Swatow 24th June
S.S. KUTSANG from Straits and Calcutta 28th June

IN PORT

S.S. LOKSANG Buoy B-3
S.S. SAMDART Buoy A-13
S.S. KWAI SANG Kowloon Dock
S.S. EMPIRE PERLIS Custodian's Wharf
S.S. WINGSANG Custodian's Wharf
S.S. ESANG Custodian's Wharf

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All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

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M.V. GLENOGLE Sailing for United Kingdom, Antwerp,
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S.S. NELEUS due from United Kingdom early July
S.S. SAMSETTE due from United Kingdom mid-July

Managing Agents

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. KAPRISTAN Sailing for Sydney and Melbourne 10th June
M.V. NEWBROUGH due from Melbourne about 6th July

Agents: PRINCE LINE LTD.

S.S. SAMAYON due from U.S.A. about 23rd June
S.S. SAMTREDY due from U.S.A. about mid July

Agents:

ANGLO-CANADIAN STEAMSHIPS LTD.

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S.S. "SHANTUNG" (No passengers) 4 p.m. 24th June

SAILING FOR BANGKOK VIA SWATOW

S.S. "KWEIYANG" 2 p.m. 22nd June

SAILING TO AMOY & SWATOW

S.S. "ANHUI" 10 a.m. 23rd June

SAILING TO SINGAPORE & PENANG

S.S. "NINGHAI" (No passengers) 4 p.m. 25th June

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S.S. "FATSHAN" 6 a.m. 23rd June

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"OTRANTO"	U.K.	June 21st
"HONG KHEUNG"	Bombay	July 1st
"HICKORY MOUNT"	U.K.	Mid-July

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"NIDAROS"	Calcutta	July 2nd

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TEUCER 3rd July

DROWNED

Schiedam, June 18.
Five of a party of 30 Rotterdam sea scouts were drowned in the River Maas here when their sailing boat collided with a tanker. During the collision, the boat's mast fell on the deck and in the ensuing panic 20 boys jumped overboard. Only 15 were picked up.—Reuter.

Strachey To Get Wheat From Canada

London, June 18.
The Minister of Food, Mr. John Strachey, left London tonight by air for Canada to discuss with the Canadian Agriculture Minister, Mr. James Gardiner, and other government officials the possibility of what Mr. Strachey termed tonight "an important and far-reaching agreement with Canada, which will go far to assure our wheat supplies."

Accompanying the Minister were Mr. Maurice Hutcheon, head of the British Food Mission in Washington, Mr. Herbert Broadley, Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Food, and Mr. Strachey's secretary.

Before he left today, Mr. Strachey attended a Cabinet meeting at the Prime Minister's residence.

After the talks in Canada, the Food Minister will continue to Washington for talks with Mr. Clinton Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, and to attend the first meeting of the International Emergency Food Council, which has superseded the Combined Food Board as the authority for world allocations of available supplies.—Reuter.

Queen Lizzy At Southampton

Southampton, June 18.
The 83,000-ton Cunard White Star liner Queen Elizabeth, the world's largest luxury liner, arrived here from the Clyde for the second stage of her conversion from a wartime troopship.

Carrying the Cunard colours for the first time, the giant vessel was manoeuvred by tugs into 101 berth where she will remain before going into the King George V dock for work on her hull. The great ship, which was completed just in time for war service, is expected to make her maiden voyage from here as a passenger vessel in September.

As the Queen Elizabeth was berthed, 600 Clyde-side workers, including 200 who helped to build her, arrived here after an all-night train journey from Glasgow as the vanguard of 1,100 employees of John Brown and Company, the shipbuilders who will finish the conversion job.—Reuter.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday:—U.S.S. Raby from Shanghai.

Scheduled Arrivals

Today:—H.M.S. Contest from Woonung, S.S. Ninghai from Singapore and H.M.S. Comet from Mira Bay.

Tomorrow:—S.S. Otranto from U.K. and Singapore.

Departures

Yesterday:—S.S. Samphill for Milke.

Scheduled Departures

Today:—H.M.S. Tyne for Cheungpo, H.M.S. Salviator and H.M.S. Mull of Kintyre for Singapore.

Tomorrow:—S.S. Wingsang for Shanghai.

MRS. QUISLING

Oso, June 18.
The Oslo military court, reversing its previous decision, has decided that Mrs. Maria Quisling, 45-year old widow of Norwegian traitor, should be held in prison pending her trial on charges of belonging to her husband's Nazi Party and using State funds for her own purpose.

The court, which had earlier decided to set Mrs. Quisling free, changed its mind after the police had protested that they needed more time for investigation of an important point in the indictment.—Reuter.

U.S. Proposal Allays "Many Fears"

(By Dewitt Mackenzie)

New York, June 18.

Outstanding feature of the American proposal for international control of development and use of atomic energy, and second only to that of control in importance, is the fact that inauguration of this security system would mean the surrender by all nations of such degree of sovereignty as is necessary to make the plan effective.

Every part of each nation, big and little, would be open at all times for inspection by the international economic development authority. Not only would secrecy regarding atomic developments be impossible but a lot of other privacy would disappear.

History offers no precedent for such a voluntary surrender of sovereign rights to a central authority. There may be nations which will hesitate to give any international body "carte blanche" to snoop about when and where it sees fit.

Within comparatively a few hours since the American delegates placed their sensational proposals before the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, there has been more than a little speculation whether their adoption and successful application might inspire a venture into a world government in due course.

The American proposals are wholly altruistic and should go far towards allaying suspicions which have been aroused by the fact that the United States possesses the only atomic bombs in the world as well as the secret of their manufacture.

By the same token other doubts and fears are to be removed if and when the atomic development authority gets into action and starts checking up on what is going on in all countries.—Associated Press.

Clearing Of Dr. Malan

Capetown, June 18.
The Select Committee today cleared Dr. Malan, leader of the South African Nationalist Party, of allegations that he had been in touch with Nazi agents during the war.

The Committee found that he had had no conversations with any of the persons mentioned in documents stated to have been found in the German Foreign Office which alleged that Dr. Malan had been given German proposals for an understanding with the Nationalists in South Africa.

The only exception was Mrs. Denk, with whom Dr. Malan had an interview about Jan. 16, 1940 in Capetown. At this interview Dr. Karl Bremer, Nationalist Party member was present.

Dr. Malan did not report the interview to the authorities, said the Committee, for reasons which in view of all circumstances at the time were adequate—mainly that the interview with Mrs. Denk made no impression on him or Dr. Bremer.—Reuter.

British Zone Warning

London, June 18.
Farmers in the British Zone of Germany were warned tonight that the food situation "may result in serious disturbances."

The warning was contained in an appeal for more sacrifices, issued by Dr. Hans Schageschoeningen, head of the Central Food and Agricultural Administration, and reported by the British news service in Germany.

"In cities we see every day the harassing spectacle of women with hungry children," the appeal said. "The British Military Government has done everything humanly possible to alleviate the emergency. You, farmers, have done your duty, but more must be done to overcome this situation, which otherwise may result in serious disturbances."—Reuter.

MR. ATTLEE

London, June 18.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, will leave England on July 29 for his visit to Australia and New Zealand, it was stated today. He will be away for about five weeks.—Reuter.

India Mission Pulled "A Fast One"

(Continued from Page 1)

It was reported that Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the League's president, has sent a letter to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, presumably seeking an assurance on the allocation of key portfolios.—Associated Press.

British Honesty

New York, June 18.
The "New York Times" says in a leader today: "If further proof were needed to demonstrate the honesty of the British offer of independence to India, it has been supplied by the action of the Viceroy. Enemies of the British Empire have long maintained that Britain was continuing to utilize in India party divisions in order to maintain herself in power."

"That charge is now refuted by events. India has an old and rich culture which has contributed much to world civilization but that culture does not include the traditions of democracy. Unless the Indian people learn the ways of democracy, tolerance, compromise and of live and let live, they will profit little from their independence and might find themselves worst off with it than without it."—Reuter.

"Stop-Gap"

Edinburgh, June 18.
The hope that the 14 Indian leaders invited by the Viceroy to form an interim government will accept office is expressed by the "Scotsman," influential Scottish daily newspaper.

"If any of the Indians or the present list decline to accept office, others are to be invited," adds the "Scotsman." "The result might be unrepresentative and merely a stop-gap government which would not make an auspicious start for a constitutional government."

"Evidence that practical steps are to be taken to put the constitution-making machinery into operation may impress Congress with the need for clarifying their attitude and of abandoning their obstructive policy in favour of active participation in shaping India's political future."—Reuter.

Ministry Changed Its Mind

London, June 18.
Floral victory decorations planted in Parliament Square and adorning window-boxes in Government buildings in Whitehall will stay put for the time being, the Ministry of Works decided today after a stand of German war prisoners labourers had spent an hour digging them up and loading them into trucks.

The prisoners had just about completed hoisting all red geraniums from the Square when news came that the Ministry had changed its mind. The prisoners were ordered to put them back.

Britain is importing war-prisoners from the British zone in Germany at the rate of more than 900 a day, it was revealed. They are mostly replacements for anti-Nazi prisoners-of-war who are being sent back, a War Office spokesman claimed.—Reuter.

Indians Declare At 345 For 5

Nottingham, June 18.
The Indian tourists, in their third day play against Nottinghamshire at Trent Bridge, this morning decided to declare at their overnight total of 345 for five.

Play started ten minutes late, Keeton and Harris each taking two runs off Hazare in the first over. Bowling to a four-man leg trap and making the ball swing appreciably, Armanath started with two maidens. Hazare was much more to the batsmen's liking. Keeton scoring a grand boundary through covers in his third over.

Pataudi brought Mankad on at 16. In his first over, Harris played the ball to third man, refused to run and as a result of a fine pick up and throw to the bowler by Nayudi, Keeton was run out after scoring ten with a total of 17.

Making the ball swing away, Armanath was unlucky to see a sharp chance offered to the wicket-keeper by the left-hander Heane and dropped when the total was 19.

A heavy rainstorm at quarter past twelve stopped play with the score at 24 for one.

Torrential showers in quick succession accompanied by thunder and hail, which whitened the ground for a time, left waterlogged patches. The pitch which was covered at the ends was soaked in the middle. The captains then decided that there would be no play before lunch.

Cyril Washbrook, Lancashire and England opening bat, who is in the England team to meet India in the first test on Saturday, was injured today at Manchester. In the match with Surrey, the first ball of the day bowled by his fast bowler Alf Gover kicked and hit Washbrook on the side of his head. He was assisted from the field and later resumed to be dismissed for a duck.

The wicket was not the one originally prepared and many deliveries rose head high. Ikin, also selected to play for England, was struck on the body four times, once by cover and thrice by Alec Bedser. England's new fast-medium bowler.

There were five stoppages in 25 minutes. Twenty-eight wickets fell at Lord's today in the match between Middlesex and Yorkshire. The Middlesex left arm slow bowler Young claimed ten Yorkshire wickets in the day's play.—Reuter.

Tuesday Results

London, June 18.
County cricket results today were:

At Hove: Sussex 317 beat Essex 172 and 108 by an innings and 37 runs.

At Worcester: Leicestershire 370 for nine declared beat Worcestershire 111 and 216 (Bird 72 not out, Walsh five for 75) by an innings and 43 runs.

At Lords: Yorkshire 140 and 108 beat Middlesex 74 and 101 by 73 runs.

The captains of the Indian and Nottingham teams inspected the pitch after lunch and after a further inspection at 3 o'clock, decided to abandon the game for the day, as water was still lying above the soaked pitch.—Reuter.

HKFA MEETING

A meeting of the Council of the Hongkong Football Association will be held in the offices of Messrs Lo and Lo on Tuesday, June 25 at 5.30 p.m.

Items on the agenda include revision of the rules and to fix the date of the Annual General meeting.

SWIMMING HEATS

Heats for the swimming championships in aid of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund and Chinese charities will be held this afternoon at Lady Park Club.

The finale and the Beauty Contest will be held on Sunday.

SUNDAY FOOTBALL

The football team of 2708 Squadron Royal Air Force, which beat Eastern last month, will meet South China at Soekunpo on Sunday.

Preparations are being made by South China to visit Shanghai early in September and they will probably include a number of Kwong Wah players in their side.

U.S. Tennis Teams At Wimbledon

London, June 17.
The girls of the victorious United States Wightman Cup tennis team held on to their winning streak today as, one by one, they defeated their English opponents in straight sets all the way at the trials at Queen's Club, a preliminary to the Wimbledon All-England championships, due to open next week.

In the men's ranks, the favourite American, Jack Kramer, won his first match against H. Baxter in a decisive 6-3, 6-2 match, but the captain, J. E. Slater, United States contestant on leave from the American army in Germany, went down to defeat before the attack of the ace Australian player, Dinny Pails, who is seeded No. 1 player in the forthcoming championships.

Miss Doris Hart started the afternoon's wins for the American girls, taking Mrs. R. D. McKelvie 6-2, 6-0. Miss Margaret Osborne defeated Mrs. C. R. Lines 6-1, 6-3, and Miss Louise Brough beat Miss R. M. McNeil 6-1, 6-0. Miss Pauline Betz, who is regarded as a natural successor to the famous United States star, Alice Marble, defeated Miss P. O'Connell 6-1, 6-2.

The American girls dropped only ten games during the eight sets played early this afternoon, and forecast a strong attack in their bid for the All-England title next week, when they face once more the prominent English players, Mrs. Monica (Kay, Stammer), Mrs. Mostock (Jean Nicoll), Betty Nuthall, and Miss Joan Curry, whom they easily defeated on Saturday.

The strength of the United States men's team will depend largely on the ability of Jack Kramer to cope with the Australian, Dinny Pails.

Rehearsal For Wimbledon

Slater, who was playing his first games on a grass court this year, may yet rally to become an effective member of the United States group.

Today's Queen's Club trials were actually a miniature Wimbledon, with contestants from the Continent also testing their strength.

Later this afternoon, France's No. 1 woman player, Madame R. Mathieu, won her first game. Mrs. Mostock scored an easy straight set victory in the first of her games at Queen's.—Reuter.

Louis-Conn Fight

New York, June 18.
Both Joe Louis and Billy Conn are today waiting impatiently for tomorrow night, having wound up their training. They, like promoter Mike Jacobs, are scanning the sky as the heat wave looks like ending and rain threatens.

If it falls, Jacobs will postpone the contest to Thursday night and each succeeding night until it is fine enough to draw a big gate.

Both boxes are extremely confident. Louis says: "I think I command enough to take Conn in a few rounds. I expect to win inside eight rounds—ten at the most."

Conn's reply is: "I am sure to beat Louis. I am not going to lose my head. I am a boxer, not a slugger. Joe has got to knock me out to beat me. He is getting an old man and will tire."

Those backing the champion to retain the title think that even if he appeared sluggish, he has "got something up his sleeve" and has still a powerful enough punch to score a knock-out win.

Conn has surprised his followers by tipping the scales at 184 pounds, which is heavier than expected and might reduce his speed. Louis on the other hand is rather under the expected weight, scaling 208 pounds. The champion reckons that he has done 144 rounds in training and covered 400 miles on the road.

Among those favouring Conn is James Braddock from whom Louis won the title. He says that the champion's form is 50 per cent. below that of pre-war and expects the challenger to win on points. But Louis is not worried about that viewpoint.

He declares himself even fitter than when he last met Conn and expects to finish the business early. Louis, who is a scratch golfer, will make a tour of the mid-western cities after his bout, returning to

U.S. Team At St. Andrew's

St. Andrew's, June 18.
The strongest challenge in the first post-war British Open golf championship, when an international field of 264 drive off at St. Andrew's on July 1, will come from the United States.

The Americans, in the bid to wrest the title from its current holder, England's Richard Burton, will include Lloyd Mangrum, new American Open champion. Byron Nelson has not entered.

In the qualifying rounds, the draw of which was announced today, one-half of the entrants will play on the old course and the other half on the new course on the first day at this famous Scottish links.

The leading hundred will go forward to the later stages on the old course, and the 44 returning the lowest totals over 36 holes will compete in the final day's play on Friday.

The reigning champion, Burton, will go out against another English player R. R. Kelly, in the first day's play. James Bruen, British amateur titleist, is not in the list, but Robert Sweeney, runner-up to Bruen, will play Andrew Peacock, of Kent.

Of the United States contestants, David Hendry and Joe Kirkwood will meet Britons in the first round, but Jimmy Demaret and Johnny Bulla, both Americans, are partnered.

Other contestants in the first Open championship for six years come from Spain, the Argentine and the Continent.

An interesting entry is that of B. Nuenvenhuys, South African and Liverpool footballer, now assistant professional at England's West Derby Club.—Reuter.

Tooth-and-Claw Game, No Doubt

Sydney, June 18.
J. Kitching, of Bradford, England, who was sent off the field in the Rugby League Test match between the English touring team and Australia today, which ended in a draw, told a judicial committee inquiring into the incident that he had been bitten by an Australian player, Jorgenson.

To the statement by the referee that he had sent the English player off for punching the Australian, Kitching said he had told the committee he believed he had been bitten. He had marks on his left side. He had tried to force Jorgenson aside, but had not punched him.

Jorgenson denied that he had bitten the Englishman. The referee told the committee that the men's position was such that it would have been a physical impossibility for him to do so.

The chairman of the committee, who is a dentist, said he had examined Kitching, but did not think the markings on his left side were teeth marks.

The committee decided to caution Kitching, who said that this was the first time that he had ever been sent off the field. The match in which the incident occurred resulted in a draw of eight points each.

England had led six-two at half time and might have been further ahead had all the opportunities been accepted.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

London, June 18.
County cricket score boards at the end of the second day's play are:

At Pontypool: Somerset 51 for one versus Glamorganshire. No play owing to rain.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire 131 (Gladwin five for 45) and five for no wicket, Derbyshire 108 (E. W. Clarke three for 24).

At Manchester: Lancashire 184 (A. V. Bedser five for 65) and 16 for one wicket. Surrey 112 (Price six for 34).

At Lords: Yorkshire 140 (Yardley 53 not out, Young four for 41) and 108 (Young eight for 31). Middlesex 74 (Robinson four for 32).

At Gravesend: Kent 171 (Todd 98) and 31 for two. Gloucestershire 241 (Hammond 80, Wright seven for 83).

At Coventry: Warwickshire 252 for eight, declared (Cranmer 83). Hampshire 164 for eight.

At Worcester: Leicestershire 370 for 9, declared (Jackson 69). Worcestershire 111 (Walsh four for 30) and 111 for six.

At Hove: Essex 172 and 63 for six. Sussex 317 (Parks 73, John Langridge 87, Griffith 54, Peter Smith five for 130).—Reuter.

RADIO

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1946.
"CLASSICAL REQUEST HOUR"

Z.B.W. HONG KONG broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 Megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—"Donald Duck"—ENSA.

12.47 p.m.—Stephane Grappelly and His Musicians.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—"Of the Motion Shelf"—Variety.

1.30 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Gerald and His Orchestra and Frances Day (Soprano).

7.00 p.m.—"Music on the Range".

7.20 p.m.—Piano Parade—Billy Thorburn.

7.50 p.m.—Old Time Variety.

8.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

8.15 p.m.—"I've Brought My Music"—ENSA.

8.30 p.m.—Classical Request Hour.

9.30 p.m.—"From the Shows"—Musical Comedy.

10.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.

10.45 p.m.—Dance Music.

11.00 p.m.—"Twilight Melodies".

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

Radio SEAC

Radio SEAC, Ceylon, the Services station, broadcasting on a frequency of 15120 Kcs (19.84 metres) from 0600 to 1715—5075 Kcs (49.38 metres) from 0600 to 1600 and from 1745 to 2230, and 3395 Kcs (88.33 metres) from 1930 to 2230.

Items marked * are produced by Overseas Recorded Broadcasting Service, and items marked ** London Transcription Service.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th.
0600 Music On The Air; 0630 The News and Home News from Britain (BBC); 0645 Morning Star; 0700 Music Of The Footlights; 0730 Jazz Presentation (BBC); 0800 The News, and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 0810 Programme Announcements; 0815 Variety from London—Arthur Askey Show (BBC); 0845 Interlude In Blue; 0900 Think Of A Rhyme; 0930 The News and Home News (BBC); 0940 Programme Announcements; 0945 Strictly Odd; 1000 Those Were The Days; 1030 Soldier Songs; 1100 News Headlines; 1101 Music Time; 1130 Meet The Girls; 1200 News Headlines; 1201 Yours For The Asking; 1300 Spotlights For Two; 1330 The News (BBC); 1340 Bandstand; 1400 BBC Scottish Variety Orchestra; 1430 Melody Makers; 1500 Music From The Movies; 1530 Ballerina; 1600 British Band of the AEF; 1630 The News and Home News (BBC); 1645 Keyboard Club; 1715 India and Ceylon Half Hour; 1745 At The Console; 1800 Radio SEAC World and Home News Flash; 1805 Yours For The Asking; 1900 SEAC Rhythm Club; 1930 Wednesday Symphony; 2015 Melody Liners On; 2030 Radio Newswave (BBC); 2045 Programme Announcements; 2050 Forces Favourites; 2130 The News, and "From Today's Papers" (BBC); 2145 Services Music News; 2200 Scottish Half Hour (BBC); 2230 Close Down.

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